NCEME YTS.

PREPARATIONS.

adard Manufactures.

4, 76, 80 & 82 Washington- T. Z.

BEST SOAP

Fashing purposes ever offered

TOILET SOAP

ath. For use in the Nursery is le box, containing three caves

OAP POWDER

TT'S

TT'S

TT'S

TT'S.

ITT'S

ITT'S

TT'S

TEDICAL,

THE

y Medicines

sientific Character, descure of all diseases; etly according to the cal Chemistry. Thou-sicians and Patients are

vith unparalleled suc-and Principal Depot, sity Place, New York Schaack, Stevenson & ale and Retail Drug-lAgents, 92 & 94 Lake-

L EVENDEN,

SHIPPING CANS,
West Lake Street.
OHICAGO.

TANKS

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all warts. 1 h and appeard at 40, 60c per h. Address iers GUNTHER, Confor-ner, Chicago.

"SARATOGA WAVE."

DIN & CO.,

SALES.

Attractive Auction Sale

& RUBBERS,

, JAN. 29,

SALE

GOODS.

' Caps, and Notions,

ORE & CO.,

AND SHOES

CTION,

. Jan. 80, 9.30 a. m.,

out our Winter Goods, les of fine and desira-ber Goods with large dis-Boots in full variety. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

BUTTERS & CO.

ANEOUS BOOKS

AUCTION, NOON, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock, at our Randolph-st. BUITERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHING, WOOL

174 East Randolph-st.

MEROY & CO.

1, Jan. 29, at 9:30 o'clk,

lo.'s Regular Trade Sale,

OTS, SHOES, Etc.,

NITURE

68 & 70 Wabsah-av.

f, Jan. 80. C. E. RADDIN & CO.

d ONLY at MRS. THOMP

ECTIONERY.

R GOODS.

IES-CLEANING.

LIABLE REMEDIES,

AST POWDER

SALERATUS.

EAM TARTAR

POTASH

Field, Leiter & Co.

EXPOSITION BUILDING,

Offer extraordinary induce ments to House and Hotelteepers in their large and complete stock of

Linens and Quilts

A Decided Bargain in

BLEACHED DAMASK At 70c per Yard! All-Linen - Damask Napkins

75c, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50 PER DOZEN.

A Specialty in a 11-4

MARSEILLES OUILT! by all Dealers. \$3.651

DIAMONDS, JEWELBY, Etc.

OUR DEALINGS being three times greater than any other house gives our customers a full stock of fresh goods in endless variety to select from, and prices fully TEN per cent under the market.

Special bargains in Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silver goods.

> N. MATSON & CO., State and Monroe-sts.

> > FINANCIAL.

GOLD! GOLD

Gold bought at the New York Gold Board and carried on margin. Stocks bought and sold at the lew York Stock Exchange on com-I am prepared to execute orders on the San Francisco Mining Board.
A. O. SLAUGHTER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MONEYtoLOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y...

Amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO
DPERTY, at BEST RATE. H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. TO RENT.

TO RENT. First-class dwelling, with or without Furniture. size at No. 91 Calumet-av., or at office of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commer

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. I ONE WEEK more of the Great Closing-out Sale of the Oldest Wholesale Joweler in the city. COME ONE, COME ALL. JOHN G. ASHLEMAN. 136 State-st.

Fixtures for sale. GRATES AND MANTELS. Cold and Nickel SLATE MARTELS.
F ROBASCO & BUMNEY
262 NTATE-ST.

FOR SALE. GAS APPARATUS.

We have recently made up a 200-light apparatus uitable for factory, hotel, or opera house. Will give strongle from and price if taken soon. COLEMAN ASA APPARATUS AND OIL CO., 222 Clark-st., beweg Jackson and Adams.

WANTED

A Bellander well acquainted with business ome time will visit his native country. Wis suggest as agent for a business house, or som as a patent for different articles. Address test Mation etc., in tailor shop.

NOTICE. H. KINGMAN is this day admitted to an in-lour business, the style of firm to continue, as are, Gray Brothers. GRAY BROTHERS.

EDUCATIONAL. LT BUARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. LOW FOREIGN.

Speculations as to the Delay in Settling the Peace Terms.

The Porte Strongly Opposed to the Occupation of Constantinople.

Austria Urges Several Objections to the Russian Conditions.

She Will Not Consent to the Proposed Enlargement of Bulgaria.

Andrassy and Gortschakoff in Constant and Earnest Communication.

The English Liberals United in Opposition to the Eastern Grant.

Lawless Circassians Making Things Warm at the Turkish Capitai.

The Insurgents in Thessaly Have a Brush with the Turks.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Breadstuffs Trade.

INTRIGUES.

THE CABINETS ALL DISTRUSTING EACH OTHER. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] London, Jan. 30-6 a. m.-The general feeling among the best-informed public men here is one of intense anxiety, not only for the future of England, but the Continent. It is now acknowledged that Russia has endeavored to obtain a secret understanding with Turkey relative to the opening of the Dardanelles

AND THE PEAR IS UNIVERSAL that such an understanding has been reached. It is well known that Russia is resolved on this concession before all others, and yet she suddenly, on Monday last, communicated to the British Government her intenion of submitting it to Europe. This apparent fairness is believed to be due to

THE CESTAINTY OF CARRYING HER POINT in any Conference or Congress of European

Powers. There is also reason to fear that Russian least one day, as Russian transports have been ordered in readiness at Odessa and other Black Sea ports.

THE BUSSIAN ADVANCE PORCE has reached Tchorlon, half way between

Demetics and Constantinople. Suleiman Pasha and Baker Pasha are at Ben Lair, fortifying the isthmus leading to Gallipoli, and, should peace negotiations now fail, Russia will undoubtedly attack that point.

Hopes of immediate peace are rapidly THE TRIBUNE'S Vienna correspondent tele

graphs that AUSTRIA HAS RAISED SERIOUS OBJECTIONS to Russia's terms, and that the entente cor diale between those Powers has been greatly nterrupted. My own information here is to the same effect, for the reason that England is evidently counting on Austria's as-

istance in curbing Russia's demands. still holds aloof from any suggestions, and s evidently in active sympathy with Russia. THE TRIBUNE'S Berlin correspondent re ards the situation as extremely dangerous o the peace of Europe, corroborating his opinion by extracts from semi-official utter-

It is understood that Austria and England are trying to bring about a European conference at once

TO MEET IN BERLIN. Germany neither approves nor disapproves but will take part if such a conference is held.

The Liberal members of Parliament have decided to present an amendment to the Government request for war supplies to the effect that, there being no information at hand to justify a departure from neutrality, there is no reason for voting unnecessary supplies. This will be made a test vote. and, if the amendment is lost, no further opposition to the vote of supplies will be

THE LONDON "TIMES" ditorially takes rather an alarming view of the situation, and fears that, should supplemental supplies be granted, such action will be only a forward step toward war.

AUSTRIA.

ANDRASSY'S VIEWA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Vienna correspondent says he can state positively that Austria does not object to the moderate territorial aggradizeent of Servis and Montenegro.

that Count Andrassy has already informed Prince Gortschakoff of Austria's objection to the Russian peace conditions, stating at the same time that Aussria would never accept the

popolis or Adrianople.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Jan. 30—5 a. m.—A St. Petersburg correspondent sends the following: "There is no longer any doubt that there has been what

expected that the conditions of peace would be

submitted to a European Congress, or at least communicated for approval to members of the triple alliance. Her suspicions were aroused by Russia's extreme reserve. When this misun-derstanding occurred the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, who was on a furlough, was ordered to return to his post and took explanations and assurances by which, it was hoped, the little misunderstanding would be completely removed. How far his efforts were successful has not yet transpired, but Liberal party.

there is reason to believe that they had not the instantaneous effect which was anticipated." LONDON, Jan. 29 .- A Vienna dispatch says: "Austria's refusal to annex Bosnia and Herze govina is confirmed on Ministerial authority. Count Andrassy will sanction no measure calculated, directly or indirectly, to bring about the ruin of the Ottoman Empire. This resolute at titude of Austria within the last few hours ha within a certain measure been made known to Russia by Count Andrassy, as well as by Lord

Russia by Count Andrassy, as well as by Lord Derby, in the form of an identical note."

A Berlin correspondent, under date of Tuesday night, says: "Some excitement and uneasiness is caused here by reports that England has partially succeeded in detaching Austria from the triple alliance and securing her conditional opposition to the Russian peace programme. I have good reason to believe that the reports are at least exaggerated, but it is evident that some slight friction exists between evident that some slight friction exists between

THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Advices from Constant nople up to 7:30 last night say there is no news yet from the Turkish Peace Plenipotentiaries. NO FORMAL ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A correspondent at Vienne

Austria and Russia."

telegraphs: "Among the rumors current is one that no regular armistice will be concluded, but that immediately after the arrival of the Grand Duke Nicholas with the Turkish Pleni potentiaries and Gen. Ignatieff in Adrianople definitive peace negotiations will be entered into on the basis of preliminaries accepted by the Porte. There is nothing improbable in this. The preliminary questions are so general and elastic that they will only receive their real significance by their definition in the final peace instrument. They may be made infinitely harder than they are already, or else softened down so as to leave to Turkey the semblance of existence as a European Power. the semblance of existence as a European Pow-er. He would be a bold man who would now venture to affirm what will ultimately best suit at a radical solution, or merely prepare the way for it. Much will doubtless depend on the course of the pourparlers with individual powers, which seem to be going on simultaneously with the negotiations with Turkey, whether Russia may think it more advantageous to crush Turkey or protect her. An armistice with a fixed date would certainly be more in the way than that sort of tacit suspension of hostilities which seems for the moment to exist, but which Rusis may put an end to any moment she likes." IGNATIEFF.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 29.—Gen. Ignatieff has ar rived here with an autograph letter from the Czar to Prince Charles, of Roumania. It is feared that the Czar refuses to abandon his CAUSE OF THE DELAY.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—A special from Constantinople says the delay in signing the condition of peace is attributed to the Porte's opposition the temporary occupation of Cons CORRESPONDENCE. LONDON, Jan. 29 .- Additional corre

relative to the Eastern question is published. hich contains the following: Lord Derby, telegraphing to Lord Loftus, the states that Count Schouvaloff that afternoon ommunicated a telegram from Prince Gortsch koff authorizing him to affirm, categorically Russian Government considered the passage of men-of-war through the Dardanelles nd Bosphorus a European question, which

they did not intend to settle by themselves. WHERE THE TREATY WILL BE SIGNED. LONDON, Jan. 29.—A special from Pera says dessa is named as the place for the signing of the peace conditions. Hence the expectation that the Grand-Duke Nicholas would pass with

his escort through Constantinople.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION. The same correspondent says he has been told as a possible explanation of the delay in the signing of the peace preliminaries, that the orde to sign was telegraphed to Shipka via Vienna and Bucharest, and would thence go to Kezanlik by a courier, who might take some

hours if he found that the peace delegates had started for Adrianople for his journey thither. nd might occupy two or three days.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs:

"Whether the preliminary conditions have been signed or not has become of purely secondary importance. The Porte, at any rate, has approved them, and according to all accounts is quite ready to accept almost anything else which the Czar may propose merely to prevent the Russiar from executing the threat of marching on Constant executing the threat of marching on Constan inople. The population of the Capital is kep

A CONSTANT STATE OF ALARM by daily rumors spread by those working in th nterest of the Russians of a project of the Turks to burn the town, up the Mosque of Sofiia, and a general massacre of the Christians and foreigners before retiring to Asia. It looks very much as if all further steps in the negotiation with the Turks would, in a great measure, be made dependent upon the issue of the inter-change of communications among the Powers. The mysterious delay in the signature of the preliminaries may have been prompted by a wish to see the view Europe would take of the matter before proceeding further."

PRECAUTIONARY. LONDON, Jan. 29 .- A Berlin dispatch says it is reported from Warsaw that the managers of the railway companies of Western Russia were reently summoned to St. Petersburg to confer elative to the organization of a train service to the Prussian Baltic ports in the event of the Russian Baltic ports being blockaded by an

ENGLAND.

DERBY'S OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Lord Derby last night, in opposing Lord Stratheden's resolution that the opposition to any occupation of Constantinople strongly intimated his personal conviction that the temporary Russian occupation of Constanti-nople would furnish no ground for British

A PARTY QUESTION. LONDON, Jan. 29. - The vote on the supplementary estimate has become a purely party question, and the Liberals will contest it as uch and accept the result of a division a

LONDON, Jan. 29.-In the House of Common this afternoon the Under Foreign Secretary said that Crete is not in a state of insurrection, but

THE THREE EMPERORS. Sir Stafford Northcote said he had no knowledge of an alliance between Russia, Germany, garding one of these Powers, he has strong rea-son to doubt that it has entered into any al-liane. A few weeks or months would probably provertile. The Chancellor, in his statement east night in the House, exclared that Austria

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1878

coincided with Great Brism.

A POSSIBLE SPLIT.

William Edward Forster (Liberal) gave notice of an amendment to the vote of credit Thursday. Doubtless it is a hostile amendment which has been agreed upon by the Liberal leaders.

It is rumored in the lobby of the House of Commons that the Marquis of Hartington, Liberal leader, refused to move an amendment to the credit vote, and the duty devolved on Forster. This is likely to occasion a split in the Liberal party.

Liberal party.

THE TEST AMENDMENT.

Following is the text of the Forster amendment: "Having been informed in the Queen's speech that the conditions on which her Majesty's neutrality is based have not been infringed by either belligerent, and having since received no information sufficient to justify departure from the policy of neutrality and peace, the House sees no reason for adding to the people's burthens by voting additional supplies."

CONTRADICTED.

The Press Association sutheritatively contra-

The Press Association sutheritatively contradicts rumors originating in the lobbies of Parliament of dissensions in the Liberal party. To-day's meeting was thoroughly unanimous. DRUMMING THEN UP.

Forster moves his amendment so that Lord Hartington may wind up the debate. Urgent "whips" are out, and it is expected that the division will call out the largest vote known for years.

LONDON, Jan. 30-The Standard officially denies that the Colonial Secretaryship has been offered to Lord Sandon.

The Queen offered to confer the Order of the Garter on Lord Beaconsfield, but the honor was Parker (Liberal) has been elected a member of the House of Commons for the City of Perth

by 1,351 majority. Grant (Liberal) has been elected a member of the House of Commons for Leith by 3,141 majority.

STAGNATION IN THE COTTON TRADE. LONDON, Jan. 20 .- The Echo says: "There is a great panic in the cotton trade of Blackburn on account of the fear of the prolongation and erto greatly depressed cotton manufacture. Should the crisis continue the mill-owners will attempt the reduction of 10 cent in the wages of operators."

GREECE.

A WARLINE FEELING. LONDON, Jan. 29.—Advices from Athens up to last night say: "Order has been re-established but the exasperation of the people is increasing. Their disposition is warlike, Many volunteers

are crossing the frontier."

ATHENS, Jan. 29.—Horrible threats against the ex-Ministers—"traitors" they are called are heard on all sides, and scarcely less violent against the King. The people of the country are furiously exasperated. Saturday's move ment was a genuine expression of the popular feeling, but since then it has become a political maneuver. It is said that Graivas, ex-Minister, feared there may be much bloodshed. The Chamber passed an almost unanimous vote approving the repressive measures of the Govern-ment. Tricoupis made a speech, which had a good effect, pointing out the evil impression the conduct of the rioters would produce in

AN ENCOUNTER ATHENS, Jan. 29.—The Turks attacked a band of Thessalian insurgents on Mount Pelion, and were repulsed with a loss of sixty. The loss of the insurgents was trifling. Insurrection has begun in the District of Armyros in Thessaly.

ALL QUIET. London, Jan. 29.—A dispatch dated Athens, Tuesday, says tranquility reigns here to-day, the rigorous measures at Sunday having leaving for Thessaly, and it seems not imposs ole that the Government will support the

A later dispatch from Athens, dated Tuesday states that addresses are arriving by telegrap from the municipalities of Greece, expr the willingness of the citizens to eacrifice their blood and property in defense of Hellenism, and demanding immediate war.

ARMY NOTES.

RUSSIAN CONCENTRATION.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The concentration of Rus-SCOUTS.

about seventy miles west of Constantinople. Suleiman Pasha is at Boulair.

urns to Chatalia immediately. There are ten British ironclads in Besika Bay. RETREATED.

The Egyptian garrison has evaet and retreated to Varna. GALLIPOLI. LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Gallipoli dispatch Tues-day evening says Baker Pasha has just arrived

TURKISK TRIALS.

LAWLESS CIRCASSIANS. LONDON, Jan. 29 .- The Turkish Governmen having difficulty to maintain order in the Capital. Among the tens of thousands of refagees from Roumelia are many armed Circas sians. These have already plandered Laleh, Bourgas, Charlu, and Rodosto, and other towns, and are no w flocking into Constantinople laden with booty. The Government wishes to disarm them and send them into Asia, but it is doubtful whether it will be able to do so. TERRIBLE DESTITUTE

There is appalling misery from the Bosphorus to be Gulf of Salonica. The whole coast is crawded with terrified Mohammedans seeking ransportation across the Straits. Hundreds ar perishing from cold, hunger, and exhaustion, and no succor is possible until the panic and confusion in the Capital has abated.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE. LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Mark Lane Ex

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Mark Lane Express' review of the British corn trade says: There is no improvement in the condition of homegrown wheat on offer either in Mark Lane or the country markets, but offerings have been more liberal, and the reserve with which buyers operated tended to reduce prices one shi operated tended to reduce prices one shilling to two shillings per quarter for all but a few samples of fine dry corn, for which sellers were not disposed to accept lower rates. In London especially trade has been excessively dull for English and foreign wheat, and there appears to be little probability of increased animation. The uncertainty of political effects is becoming wearteners. Intil political affairs is becoming wearlsome. Until

it is definitely known what the action of the country is to be in regard to the position in the Eas., it is almost hopeless to attempt to direct attention to the probable future course of the grain trade. At present pacific ideas are in the ascendant, and millers who are holding small stocks have only bought

TO MEET IMMEDIATE WARTS.

The country demand has moved within the narrowest limits, so that holders have been scriously tried in the maintenance of a firmness which has been further shaken by the more liberal arrivals of wheat and maizs. The mild season hitherto has been adverse to seliers, as imports of foreign wheat have undergone but little diminution. Should prices rally, the cause of the improvement can only be expected from political influences. In the limited business passing during the past week, a decline of OME SHILLING PIR QUARTER has taken place on all varieties of foreign wheat. White mixed American mairs, of which

arrivals have been liberal, has given way sixpence to the quarter.

On Friday the market opened with some sign of excitement. For a short time a free sale was experienced, but soon after midday peace rumors circulated, and the demand stopped. There was, however, some revival of the firmness at the close of the market, and sixpence of the decline was recovered.

PARIS, Jun. 29.—The Senate this morning nanimously approved the bill renewing the emporary suspension of the obligation of the French mint to coin any silver taken thither French mint to coin any silver taken thither. During the discussion Leon Say, Minister of Finance, said the measure was made necessary by the American situation, international commerce with India, and the condition of the German money market, and that the Latin monetary standard would have to be discussed and settled hereafter. In this view, M. De Parieu, the eminent statesman and Senator from Cantal, agreed, while urging the speedy adoption of the gold standard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In the House of Common to-day, Mr. Lowther, Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department, read a dispatch dated Cape Town Jan. 8, stating that the Galkar re-bellion is spreading, and its suppression is im-possible before the arrival of reinforcements. Colonial sevies are going forward slowly.

HAVANA PAILURE. HAVANA, Jan. 29 .- Nicanor, Tron general commission house, has failed. Liabili-ties unknown; said to be very heavy.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Rome dispatch says the Pope is preparing an allocution against Russia for the persecution of the Church in Poland, and against King Humbert on his accession to the throne for his assumption of the title of King of Italy.

Italy.

The Queen of Portugal, daughter of the late king Victor Emmanuel, and the Pope's goddaughter, is refused admission to the Pope because she is residing at the Quirinal.

German newspapers state that J. and G. Ritterhausen, the Hamburg cotton importers, whose failure was aunounced last week, have both committed suicide.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 29.—Captain-General Jovellar liberated forty-seven prisoners from the Havana fortress on the day of the marriage of King Afonso.

FIRES. AT WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 29.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in Woodward & Stone's wholesale bakery and confectionery. The fire caught from the oven in the cracke lepartment, doing a large amount of damage to the machinery and fixtures in the packing room above. The damage to stock was considerable by smoke and water, and the stock of siderable by smoke and water, and the stock of candies and fancy groceries in the adjoining room was damaged to some extent from the same cause. The building escaped with slight damage, leaving the principal loss on machinery and stock. The loss is estimated at \$5.000, divided among the following companies: Glens Falls, American of Philadelphia, Merchants' of Newark, Imperial of London, Westchester, Lon-don & Liverpool, and North British.

AT MASSILLON, O. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 29.—A special to the Heraid from Massillon, O., states that a fire early this morning totally destroyed L. Bammerlin's large mait house, John Snyder's barber shop, John Gailer's paint shop, Julius Beckel's shop, John Gailer's paint shop, Julius Becker's saloon, and Hartel's billiard room besides damaging the adjoining property, owned by James Jacoby; to the amount of \$3,000, which was fully insured. Loss on the malt house and contents \$37,000, insured for \$5,000 in the following companies: Lycoming, \$3,000; Western, \$1,000; Richland, \$2,000; Knox, \$2,000. Origin of the first nuknown.

AT INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29 .- A fire to-night injured the boiler-room of the Western Machin Works, owned by Sinker, Davis & Co., John Knight's brass foundry, and Dickson Bros. brass and supply works. The loss to Sinker Davis & Co. is about \$1,000. Knight owned the buildings occupied by himself and the Dicksons, and his loss on this account will be \$2,500; on stock, \$7,500; fully insured. Dickson's loss is \$4,000, covered by insurance. The companies interested are mostly smaller Eastern corporations.

WISCONSIN MILITIA.

Meeting in the Interest of a State Military Organization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuune.

MADISON, Jan. 29.—At a meeting held this fternoon in the agricultural rooms of the State Capitol, to consider what legislation necessary for a more efficient organization of the State militia, there were present from Milwaukee W. P. O'Conner, Captain of the Sheridan Guard; Francis J. Borchardt, Captain of the Kosciusko Guards; Col. E. A. Calkins, and Col. H. H. Benjamin. Leading military men were ent from this city, Portage, Oshkosh, Mauston, Viroqua, Menominee, Fort Atkinson, Racine, LaCrosse, Waukesha, Manitowoc, Whitewater, Chippewa Falls, Wausax, Reedsourg, and other points, to the number of fifty. Gen. Ed E. Bryant, of this city, was chosen

Chairman, and Col. E. A. Calkins, of Milwan-kee, Secretary.

Letters were read plans of organization from Gen. John L. Hathaway, of Milwaukee, Capt. Whipple, of Eau Claire, and Capt. H. W. Russell, of the Milwaukee Rifles.

Speckes were made by Cap.

waukce Rifles.

Speeches were made by Gen. Bryant, of this city, Gen. Ginty, of Chippewa Fails, Col. Benjamin, of Milwaukee, and others. Col. Benjamin said that the State should secure efficient militia said that the state should secure eliment minds for emergencies by special legislation. There should be two companies of cavalry and in-fantry. Once in each year the militia should meet in encampment and be put through army drill, the men receiving a per diem of pay dur-ting their encampment.

ing their encampment.

A resolution was adopted recommending the Legislature to appropriate \$5 per year to each member of a company as a fund for keeping uniforms, etc., in repair.

It was resolved, that all companies be uni-

It was resolved that all companies be unformed alike as soon as practicable; also, that each battalion meet once a year for three days' drill, the place to be designated by the commanding officer.

It was the unanimous sense of the meeting that the militia should be organized upon a basis of actual enlistment for three years.

A resolution passed that the basis of allowance for clothing should be upon a minimum of fifty enlisted men and a maximum of sixty-five per company of infantry.

The meeting appointed a Committee to draft a bill embodying the above points, to be presented to the Legislature during this session. sented to the Legislature during this session.

Great harmony prevailed at the meeting, and much interest was manifested throughout.

MAJ. BURKE.

He May Make an Extended Statement.

New Orleans, Jan. 29.—Referring to a question asked Maj. E. A. Burke by W. E. Chandler in a telegram from Washington last night, Maj. Burke disclaims a knowledge of any corrupt or Burke disclaims a knowledge of any corrupt or disreputable bargains on the fart of Hayes or the Southern Congressmen last winter, or that Southern men did anything to prejudice Tilden's chances in the Electoral count. He claims that, whatever assurances were given or derived, were openly submitted to the Nicholls Legislature, generally discussed and approved, and, having been voted and acted upon by eighty-fire members, the subject could approved, and, having been voted and acted upon by eighty-five members, the subject could not be regarded as a secret. He has contemplated the preparation of a statement of all the facts coming under his observation to be published, if any good purpose can be served, but thinks the country has had enough of the whole business, and has other more important subjects to consider. If any publication is made by him, however, he indicates a determination to use other channels of communication than Mr.

WASHINGTON.

Silver Men in High Glee Over the Legislative Situation.

Order for the Coinage of Trade Dol. lars at the Philadelphia Mint.

Judge Blodgett's Letter Favoring the Pardon of the First Batch.

Scrap of History Connected with the Electoral Commission.

The Bill to Head Off the Schemes of the Valentine Scrip Land-Sharks.

Answers to the Objections to Mr. Money's Southern Pacific Bailroad Bill.

SILVER PROSPECTS.

SURE TO WIN.

Special Dispatch to The Cricago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—There is a significant increase of confidence on the part of the silver men that a Silver bill, possibly the Bland bill itself, will become a law with or without the President's signature. Those who ought to know say that they feel that the President's signature. dent may not, after all, find it necessary to veto a measure which comes to him indorsed by the rotes of two-thirds of the people's representa-tives, and that it is more certain now than it has been that the bill could be passed over a veto. Silver men claim, too, that Secretary Sherman is modifying his position somewhat, and consider very significant the statement of den. Butler in the sliver caucus last night that

Sherman might possibly have the zeal of a new convert in executing the Silver law. PROPOSED AMENDMENT. The Finance Committee of the Senate au thorized Mr. Allison to-day to report an amendment to the Silver bill by inserting a profor an International Coinage Convention. The amendment provides that the President shall invite the Governments of the Latin Union, and of such others as he may deem destrable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio of legal-tender as be-tween gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic noney and securing a fixity of relative value between those metals; such conference to be held within six months, at such point in Europe or the United States as may be agreed upon by the Governments, or any three of them. At the same time the Presi-dent is authorized to appoint three Commis-sioners on behalf of the United States, who

THE TRADE-DOLLAR.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Treasury Department is embarrassed as to the proper course to be pursued in relation to the coinage of trade-dollars. The demand for these coins at San Francisco for export to China is quite active, and is expected to continue to the last of April. The law requires this demand to be met, but at the present price of silver and the gold value of the greenback dollar, trade-dollars can be placed in domestic circulation at a profit of 3 to 4 per cent to owners of silver bullion. A portion of the San Francisco Mintoniage of trade-dollars is coming east, and bullion dealers in New York and elsewhere in the East demand that the Philadelphia Mint bullion dealers in New York and elsewhere in the East demand that the Philadelphia Mint snall be opened for the same coinage. It is probable that a decision will be reached by tomorrow, and that it will be to allow deposits of silver to be made at the Philadelphia Mint for returns in trade-dollars. If this is done the coinage will be continued at San Francisco and Carson, and all three mints will have work sufficient to keep them fully employed until Congress acts definitely on the silver question. The Director of the Mint considers it important to retain the present skilled force of workmen at the mints, in view of the pending legislation regarding silver coinage.

The Cabinet decided to-day that the coinage of the trade-dollar should be resumed at the Philadelphis Mint.

TWENTY-CENT PIECES.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency agreed to recommend the passage of the bill discontinuing the coinage of 20-cent pieces.

VALENTINE SCRIP.

WHAT THE LANDSHARKS ARE UP TO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Mayor Heath and Corporation-Counsel Bonfield left for Chicago this evening. They think they have good rospects of success in the Lake-Front matter rathered from the following statement made to THE TRIBUNE representative by Bonfield, and from the account of the proceedings of the House Public Buildings Committee, which follows: Mr. Bonfield's object in visiting Washington was to aid in the passage of a bill to quiet the title of Chicago to the streets, alleys, and public grounds in Fort Dearborn Addition. The passage of such an act is very necessary owing to the location of the Valentin scrip upon the public grounds of that addition and the accretions and additions thereto. The latter being part of Fractional Sec. 15, the theory upon which the Valentine scrip is located is that the public grounds are now owned by the United States, and always have been, and that, being legally unoccupied and unappropri-ated, they are subject to such location. It is claimed that in 1829 Burchard, Solicitor of the Treasury and Agent of the Secretary of War,

that his acts and the acts of the Secretary War were nullities, and that no portion of the lands in the military reservation included in that subdivision could be sold without a special act of Congress; that the act of Congress of 1829, under which sales were made, had plication to any military reservations made at the time of the passage of that act, and that no sale under such act could be made of reserva-tions subsequently made. It is claimed also that, while the Government would not probably allow titles acquired at such sales by private purchasers to be assailed, the public grounds in Sec. 10, known as Dearborn Park and the Lake-Front, east of Michigan svenue, lying between Randotoh and Madison street, is now owned by the Government, subject only to the easement or dedication set forth in the plat itself; that as such an easement was unsuthorized and illegal, the Government is the owner of the fee, and that, whatever easement there was having been lost.

this ground is

PRACTICALLY SUBJECT TO LOCATION.

In 1875, when the Valentine strip was first located, the citizens of Chicago were taken by surprise, and were disposed to treat the matter lightly. It was assumed that the Government had parted with all interest in the land, and that the title still remained in the city, subject to public use. The matter, however, is now in such a complicated shape that some affirmative act of Congress should forever put at rest 'bese trumped-up claims and locations. There is no doubt that when the subdivision of Fort Dearborn was made in 1829, the Government intended a statutory defication as provided by the laws of Illinois. If the intention of the Government in platting and sundividing this land had been carried out according to the se-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

quirements of the statute, there would be no color for the location of the Valentine scrip. However, although the records are not complete, and the facts cannot be easily obtained, it appears that the plat was not made in strict conformity with the laws of illinois in force at that time, and that according to the decision of United States Judge Drummond, reported in 2d Bissell, the dedication was one at common law which left the naked fee to the streets, alleys, and public grounds in the United States, subject to the declared uset. The bill which the City of Chicago asks Congress to pass is simply to confirm in Chicago the title to the streets, alleys, and public grounds in Fort Deurborn Addition, thus fulfilling and ratifying what the Government intended to in 4St0.

"This," says Mr. Bonfield, "is
An ACT OF SIMPLE AUSTICE.

I have no doubt the bill will become a law without any serious apposition. The only objection that can or will be urred will come from the nolders of the Valentine scrip. The Valentine scrip was issued under an act of Congress passed in 1872, authorizing Thomas B. Valentine, of California, to locate this scrip to the extent of 13,000 acres upon any unappropriated and unoccupied lands of the United States not mineral. The act was procured for the purpose of satisfying an equitable claim which Valentine had to like quantity of wild lands in California. Valentine and his Washington attorneys, instead of locating this scrip, as the Government evidently intended they should do, upon like lands of like value, unoccupied and unappropriated, began to hunt up defects in the title of different lands formerly sold by the Government. Through the influence of William Drummond, formerly Commissioner of the Land-Office, the flaw in this title above referred to were discovered, and their locations made. Dearborn Park proper, west of Michigan avenne, is located by Thomas Valentine personally. The public ground in Sec. 10 and cast of Michigan avenne is located by Berriat Valentine, his wife. Charles Boumgart

trai Raitroad Company.

OTHER LOCATIONS
have been made by other persons between this point and the river, and still others east of the meander line of Fractional Sec. 13. There are some eight locations altogether on Fractional Secs. 10 and 15 on the main ground east of the original meander line. While none of these locations would stand the test of legal investigation, at the same time, unless they are disposed of in some way, a matter of interminable trouble and amonyance may be the result. Some

gation, at the same time, unless they are disposed of in some way, a matter of interminable trouble and aunoyance may be the result. Some of the locations, that of Blanchard in Sec. 15, has been already argued on behalf of the city and the Illinois Central Railroad and submitted to the Land Commissioner, and other locations are pending. It is impossible to state when they will consider them."

The House Committee on Public Lands today considered the several propositions submitted relative to the Lake-Front. The Sub-Committee has not fully decided upon the form of the bill, but it is quite certain that the Committee will favorably report a bill confirming to the City of Chicago whatever title the United States may have to the structs and alleys in the Fort Dearborn Addition. The consideration of the subject in the full Committee thus far shows a great desire to protect Chicago from the land-sharks. The Valentine-scrip people have no foothold there, however much 'it is feared that they may have strong influence in other departments of the Government. Lathron, of the Rockford district, a member of the Public Grounds Committee, is ESPECIALLY ACTIVE FOR CHICAGO'S INTEREST.

The following is the draft of the bill which meets with most favor in the Committee to-day and which will probably be reported:

A BILL to confirm and release to the City of Chicago, Ill., the title of certain public lands:

and which will probably be reported:

A BILL to confirm and release to the City of Chicago, Ill., the title of certain public lands:

WHRHEAS, In 1834 the United States caused to be made, acknowledged, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Ill., a plat of lands of the southwest fractions; quarter of Section 10.

Township 39, north of Range 14 cast of the third principal meridian, then known as Fort Dearborn Reservation, which lands were subsequently known

oy release, grant, and convey unto the City of Chi-cago all right, title, and interest it had in the lots, lands, and public grounds shown and designated on the map and plat of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago at the time the United States sold and dis-posed of the lots and blocks designated in said map or plat, and to all right, title, and interest which the United States now has in the said streets, alleys, and public grounds, together with all accretion and addition thereto, and all the ripartian right apper-taining to said streets, alleys, and public grounds.

IN THE HOUSE.

BAD FOR THE LOBBILSTS.

opecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The House to day had its annual spasm about the rales reguday had its annual spasm about the rates recul-lating admission to the floor. There were vig-orous protests against the custom of allowing distinguished strangers and lobbymen admission on the Speaker's card. The House decided by on the Speaker's card. The House decided by an overwhelming vote that the rules shall be strictly enforced, and that from to-morrow no persons not specially named in the rules shall be admitted. Similar action has been taken every winter for a number of years, to be fol-lowed by a return to the old practice within a week. There was a little more resolution today than usual, however, in opposition to the custom, and with reason. The floor of the

House a portion of the time is LIKE A BEDLAM. There are seldom less than 100 or 200 outsides persons in the rear of the members' sears who ought not to be there, to say nothing of those who have a universal right to seats within the bar, and who, for the country's good, ought not to be there. Among these outside barbarians, as the members call them, are many distinas the members call them, are many distinguished strangers whom the courtesy of the House admits to the floor, but many are professional lobbyists intent upon their schemes, eager to seize every moment to waylay and instruct the members.

THE MOST NOTORIOUS LOBBYING interests are advanced upon the floor, and the most conspicuous representatives of railroad and other combinations generally find it easy to gain admission, even when persons of distinction find it difficult. Speaker Randail announces it to be his purpose thoroughly to execute the new determination of the House. The members will be the first to complain.

termination of the House. The members will be the first to complain.

The House passed the bill authorizing the managers of the Woodworth Scientific Expedition to purchase a ship in the world's market and to give it an American register. This proposition to nullify the Registry laws to this extent met with opposition from New England's shipping interests and from Fennylvania protectionists. It seemed as if extended discussion of the tariff might arise, but when the final vote came the opposition was less than had been expected. The managers of the expedition had thoroughly lobbied their bill.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

SENATOR BAYARD'S MISTAKEN CONCLUSI Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Senator ard to-day, referring to a remark lately made to the effect that both himself and Judge Thur-man, at the time the Electoral bill was passed, thought that it would result in the seating of Hayes, said that any such statement was utterly unfounded. He said he could not, of course, be cognizant of what was passing in the mind of Judge Edmunds or of his hidden object, if there was any, in inserting in the bill these preghant words, "if any," to enable the Com-mission to decline hearing testimony. But he knew then, and knows now, that if the bill had

Bayard says there is no doubt that Senator Morton expected that to be the result, for he opposed the bill in committee with all the vigor and force of which he was capable, and fought and force of which he was espable, and fo-it in the Senate up to the very last minute. Bayard said that as a member of the Elec-Commission, when Justice Bradley commes to read his opinion in the Florida case, he is ed at Thurman, who sat beside him, and nod to intimate his confidence which he felt to Justice Branley would vote for Thiden.

al Household Goods. MCNAMARA & CO. Oes at Auction, THE COURT OF STATE OF STREET

ly did Justice Bradley hold the scales poised first going a hair's breadth on one side then on the other, until he finally landed on the Repub-

THE FIRST BATCH. UDGE BLODGETT'S LETTER FAVORING PARDO

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The following is the letter of Juage Blodgett to the President in reterence to the pardon of the "first baten" m reierence to the partion of the "irrst batten. Chicaso, Dec. 4, 1877.—His Excellency, the President of the United States—Six: In May, 1875, the distillery and rectifying house of Roelle, Junker & Co., and the rectifying house of B. M. Ford, Oliver & Co., of this city, were selzed for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws, and in October of the same year the individual members of said firms were indicted by the Grand Jury for the same offenses involved in the seizure of their arcuserty.

fury for the same offenses involved in the seizers of their property.

Subsequently, these men turned State's evidence, that made full disclosures to the officers of the Government of the extent and operations of the 'Whisky Ring' in this city and visibility, and were used as witnesses before the Grand Jary, and in all the trials before the boart of members of the conspiracy. I presided it those trials, and deem it but an act of justice to hose men to say that I believe they testified fully most essential benefit in breaking up the formida-le conspiracy to defrand the Government which and existed here for several years.

In the various proceedings which have taken lace before the Court, it has been frequently conceded by the prosecuting officers of the Government that but for the disclosures and services of hese men they would have been comparatively owerlies in their efforts to convict the leading onspirators.

powerless in their efforts to convict the leading conspirators.

I understand that they now propose to apply to the Executive for a pardon, and I say cheerfully and unhesitatingly that I think they have in all respects, since they became State's evidence, been taithful and reliable friends of the Government, and that the ends of public justice would be subserved by giving them a full pardon.

An unfortunate disagreement has arisen between the attorneys of these men and the counsel for the Government in regard to the scope of the understanding by which they became State's evidence, of which understanding I know nothing except from hearsay; but I hase my recommendation solely on the fact that these men have acted fairly and faithfully; that the Government has used them as the fact that these men have acted fairly and thully; that the Government has used them as nesses and obtained important advantages from it testimony and disclosures; and that, if any bt exists as to the precise terms of the promises fee them, the benefit of the doubt, under the umstances, ought to be given the witnesses nor than the Government. Respectfully, your dient servant, H. W. BLODGET, District Judge.

THE CHINESE QUESTION. SENATOR SARGENT'S LAST SCHEME.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29. - Senator Sargent to-day, in conversation with a correspond ent, suggested that the California Legislature could do something to protect California from he grasp of the Chinese by amending Sec. 5,671 of the code so as to provide that an alien de-barred by treaty from citizenship shall not acquire a title in fee to real property, or so as to provide that no alien shall acquire it. This later provision is the law in New York. Mr. Sargent remarks that, during the late War, alien real property gave much trouble by continually applying to their Ministers to interfere in mmany applying to their aimsters to interfere in our mode of taxing such property, claiming, in one firstance at least, that the Queen of Great Britain should protect a British subject from being taxed for an issue in which he had no soncern. The Senator thinks the example of New York should be followed in protecting the soil of the State from the seizure of Chinese, and save their recent threats to ruin the busiand says their recent threats to ruin the business of a California Congressman because his official action does not suit them shows a grow ng insolence and vindictiveness which should stimulate the friends of civilization in Califor-nia to still more carnest efforts for their exclu-

THE COMMITTEES.

A COMMUNISTIC BILL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29 .- The House Public Lands Committee will report to the House for debate the Communistic bill presented by Wright, of Pennsylvania, proposing to give to any person a farm and a loan of \$500.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC SCHEME. Maj. Bond made a long argument before the Pacific Railroad Committee to-day in support of the Texas Pacific scheme. His argument was mainly an attack upon Huntington and the Southern Pacific. He charged that the Central and Southern Pacific were one and a great monopoly; that they asked enormous rates and charges for all points east of the Mississippi River to any point along the line of the Central eific, the full rate to San Francisco, and the local rate back to that point. He said that after the Texas Pacific bill passed in 1875 the Central Pacific raised its rates from

that after the Texas Pacific bill passed in 1875 the Central Pacific raised its rates from 50 to 75 per cent. He asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad; that they only wanted to create a monopoly to increase the power of the four citizens of California who owned the entire transportation of that coast.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

A strong attempt is being made to restore universal suffrage to this District. Gov. Claffing of Massachusetts, moved to-day in the House Committee on the District to provide for the election of a Council to exercise legislative functions. The rote stood 5 to 5 on this proposition. The great majority of the best citizens are strongly opposed to the restoration of suffrage. It was decided by the Committee to report that the Government should pay 50 per cent of the District's expenses as its fair share.

TEXAS INDEMNITY.

The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House have agreed to favorably report the bill for the Texas indemnity. This is a bill granting \$100,000 to the State of Texas. After that State came into the Union it owned considerable public lands outside of the present limits of the State, in what are now Arizona and New Mexico. The United States purchased this for \$1,000,000, and out of this transaction a claim remained due to the State of \$100,000, which the sub-committee now awards to it.

TAX ON INSOLVENT BANKS.

The Sense Finance Committee heard an argument from Comptroller Knox to-day regarding the tax on insolvent banks. Mr. Knox regarding the tax on insolvent banks. Mr. Knox per comended the amendment of the Davis and Cockrell bills so that the bill will read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any tax due or claimed

Cockrell bills so that the bill will read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any tax due or claimed to be due to the United States from any bank which has become or shall become insolvent shall be absted and annulled, such insolvency in the case of banks organized under State laws to be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in the case of National Banks by the Comptroller of the Currency; provided that no such tax shall be abated except in so far as the collection thereof would operate to lessen the sum receivable by the depositors of such bank from the liquidation of its assets, and provided further than no tax shall be abated if it shall operate to release stockholders from their individual instillities upon the stock held by them at the date of the insolvency of the bank.

upon the stock held by them at the date of the in solvency of the bank.

WILL REPORT ADVERSELY.

The House Naval Affairs Committee has decided to report adversely upon the claims of Sebor & Co., Nathaniel McKay, and Perine, Secor & Co., for extra compensation for building certain steam vanes, etc.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

William Pile, formerly United States Minister to Venezuela, appeared to-day before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs as counsel for the Venezuelan Government and other parties interested, and was heard in advocacy of Senator Eaton's bill providing for the annullment of the awards of the Mixed Commission of 1868, and for a new Commission to reheaf the claims passed upon by the Mixed Commission, and such other claims as may be presented. Mr Pile charged that the acts of the Mixed Commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the stock of the Commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission of the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission of the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission of the commission of the commission were tainted with fraud from its creating the commission of the commission of the commission of the commission o

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—A local paper here this morning publishes as news the old story of the Credit Mobilier created by John C. Fremont in aid of one of his railroad schemes. The publication sets forth in great detail the names of persons to whom lots of stock were assigned for lobby and other corrupt purposes, and will be widely telegraphed as a fresh sensation. The publication is in all substantial respects a resurrection of the publication of the same character made in New York twelve years ago, investigated in several Congresses, and again examined by the JudiciaryCommittee of the last

ht.

How it HAPPENED.

The President has been severely criticised lay for two bonorary appointments from stucky to the Paris Exposition by those who get the fact that the law provides that the sident shall appoint two bonorary Commissers from each State on recommendation of Governors. Bennett H. Young, one of we monimised by the Governor of Keatucky.

Davis' call of Kentucky.

LATEST WORK OF THE SENSATION-MONORES.
It is stated with positiveness here that if formation in due form has been lodged with legal authorities of New Orleans charging the company of the comp the legal authorities of New Orleans charging Secretary Sherman and several other prominent Republicans who visited Louisiana to witness the count with attempting to influence the Returning Board and control their count, and with participating in the general work of preparing affidavits, or inducing others to do so, to establish intimidation and with procuring false evidence. It is claimed that the understanding in New Orleans among those directing operations against the Returning Board is that Secretary Sherman and others there with him will be indicted for present trial.

dicted for present trial.

FAVORABLY REPORTED.

In the executive session of the Senate this afternoon the nomination of H. W. Hilliard, of Georgia, for Minister to Brazil, was renorted favorably from the Committee on Foreign Re-

favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations. It will come up for action at the next of cutive session.

HEWITT'S CORN-DODGER.

Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, is determined not to allow his corn-dodger proposition to fail if money and energy can make it successful. He held an interview with Commissioner McCornick today when he stated that the New

mined not to allow mis cont-douger proposed to fail if money and energy can make it successful. He held an interview with Commissioner McCormick to-day, when he stated that the New York Corn Exchange would advance whatever money was necessary, and that he (Hewitt) would himself give \$3,000 to erect a building, provided space could be secured. The French Government will be asked for additional space for the corn-dodger building. Hewitt purposes to make a sort of Vienna bakery where the products of corn alone will be manufactured and sold, and to employ skilled cooks. The purpose of the Corn Exchange, of course, is to introduce American corn into Europe.

THE TIMEBR THIEVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from a prominent citizen of Utah giving an account of the depredations of contractors for furnishing timber of all kinds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who states that these depredations are committed all along the line, and that hundreds of thousands of railroad ties, lumber for snow-sheds, cord-wood, logs, and timber are all taken from the Government timber lands on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad track, all the way from Tie Stding to Ogden, and that these depredations amount to millions of dollars annually. The correspondent also states that the contractors have established a system of peonage similar to that in Mexico, in which scores of honest, hard-working, sober, and faithful men are being oppressed in violation of every right belonging to freemen in the United States.

MONNYER PETITION.

in the United States.

A Committee of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union, consisting of Mrs. Witthmyer, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, and Mrs. M. R. Deuman, are herowith a temperance petition representing twenty-three States and including more than 30,000

names.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles R. Costor, of New York, Pension Agent for New York City; F. Solomon, of Missouri, United States Surveyor-General for Utah; Nathan C. Weeker, of Colorado, Indian Agent at the White River Agency.

Postmasters—James Ewing, Arcola, ill.; Elizabeth B. Cathbertson, New Brighton, Pa.; Mrs. Mary S. L. McGraarity, College Hill, O.; Elijah W. Greene, Columbus Grove, O.; Frank A. Douglass, Stoughton, Mich.; John W. Rogers, Decatur, Mich.; Asa W. Howard, Yankton, Dak.

Dak.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Elections to day heard further argument in the South Carolina contested case of Richardson vs. Raincy. The Sub-Committee will probably report that there was no election.

CONFIRMED.

ably report that there was no election.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: G. Eddey, neceiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans; James S. Ray, Receiver of Public Moneys at Mource, La.; J. L. Mahon, of Indiana, Arent for the Indians at the Lapointe Agency, Wisconsin.

Postmasters—Robert Carden, Galion, O.; A. C. Silsby, Idaho City, Idaho; J. W. Ford, Fort Laramie, Wyo.; Mrs. Myra Backstock, Maniton, Col.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

THE ASSAULTS UPON THE MONEY BILL AN-IT IS PROPOSED TO BUILD A SOUTHERN PACIF RAILROAD BY PRIVATE ENTERPRIS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26. - THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in its issue of Jan. 24, published the statement of an opponent of the Money Southern Pacific bill. The following is a counter-statement, obtained from a strong supporter of the Money bill and of the Huntington plan, who has gone over in detail the attacks upon the Money bill contained in the statement above referred to. All that can be said against the Money bill is summarized and answered in the talk which follows. There is in it, besides, abundant food for thought for Tom Scott:
"Was the Money bill prepared by the Centra

Pacific people, and handed to Money by Huntington?"
"The Southern Pacific bill is the same in substance as that offered in Congress in 1876. The Central Pacific had nothing to do with it. Mr. Money asked if the Southern Pacific Company

would still build the road on the same terms,—
for the lands alone; and, on receiving an affirmative reply, introduced his bill."

"Do not the Huntington people ask a landaid of 12,000,000 acres?"
"No; the Southern Pacific asks to be allowed to extend its road castward till connection is made with Eastern lines, and to have the lands

ORIGINALLY GRANTED TO THE TEXAS PACIFIC for the purpose, or such portion as it may build. It would be embarrassing to build a road over the public lands alternate sections of which had been conditionally granted to another company for doing the work, but which had failed. The lands ought of right to go to the Company con-

been conditionally granted to another company for doing the work, but which had failed. The lands ought of right to go to the Company constructing the road through them, as it confers the new value on the Government half reserved. If, however, Congress should determine to put back the forfeited lands into the public domain, the Southern Pactic will extend its road to the Rio Grande."

"Is it a fact that Huntington does not agree that the road, when built, shal be subject to any control or supervision of its rates for transporiation of freight or passengers; and that the Huntington Sill does not secure to connecting companies at equality in freights!"

"Mr. Money's bill does provide for a Government supervision of the construction and equipment of the foad the same as the Scott bills. It also provides against any and all unjust discrimination as to connecting roads. The Southern Pacific will agree to carry passengers and freights over its road at any cates per unile the Eastern conjecting roads may make for themselves. It may do for Scott to offer to let Congress fix the rates on his road, when he wants the Government to give him the means to build it. But the Texas Pacific offers only a reciprocal equality of rates; and what better is this than the Southern Pacific offers! The Southern Pacific offers! The Southern Pacific offers! The Southern Pacific offers at the Texas Pacific.

"Are not these 12,000,000 acres the best mineral and grazing lands in the world! If not, what is their quality!"

"The land grazing lands in the world! If not, what is their quality!"

"The land grazing lands have been taken up oy old Spanish grants. Their value is conjectural; but it is safe to say it is not one-tenth part of the value of the grant. The best of the agricultural and grazing lands have been taken up oy old Spanish grants. Their value is conjectural; but it is safe to say it is not one-tenth part of the Nonthern Pacific schemes! And does the plan of the Money bill benefit the South as much as some of the Scott bills woul

Pacific, which could be used to the prejudice not only of the existing roads between the Mississippi and the Pacific, but also to that part of the lines between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. No matter what party constructs the Thirty-second Parallel road, it will be used to divide the traffic with the old Pacific Road. There are limits set to combination by the competition of the water-routes, so there are limits set to competition by the cost of transportation. All this talk about the monopoly of the Pacific Railroad is mere bugaboo to help Scott to get his hands into the Treasury to prov up his tottering apeculations in Texas Pacific Railroads. "How can it be explained that the Southern Pacific is able to provide capital when the bonded debt of the Company is \$22,300,000, its fleating debt \$18,000,000, and its stockholders are the Central Pacific Company, who owe the General Government \$87,000,000 cash?"

"The Southern Pacific is able, or has been, to get sufficient capital to construct its road, because capitalist in this country and Europe

"The Southern Pacific is able, or has been, to get sufficient capital to construct its road, because capitalists in this country and Europe have sufficient confidence in the management of its officers to take its bonds and securities. It is well located, has a valuable landgrant in California, and it has, besides, complied with the requirements of the law in building. In these respects it differs and contrasts strongly with the management of the Texas Pacific Company. The Central Pacific does not owe the United States one dollar which is due and payable. On the contrary, the United States owes the Central Pacific over \$1,000,000. It will owe the owe the United States, some twenty years hence, a large sum, which it is willing to provide a reasonable sinking fund to meet."

"Is the proposition of the Money bill anything more than a proposition to extend the Central Pacific under the new name of Southern Pacific?"

"The Southern Pacific bill has

"The Southern Pacific bill has

"The Southern Pacific bill has NOTHING TO DO with the Central Pacific Company. The Southern Pacific is an old California corporation, most of whose stockholders have no interest in the Central. A few of the Central stockholders, including its Vice-President, have some interest in the Southern. This was brought about some years ago in order to get rid of some conflicting local questions, and to help the California interests of both Companies. The two organizations are quite distinct, and, when completed, their roads through into San Francisco will compete for through business."

"Is it a fact that the land-grants given to Huntington under different acts of Congress, from July 1, 1862, amount to 12,000,000 acres, and, should this bill pass, to 20,000,000?"
"The Central Pacific and its Oregon Branch are entitled to about 12,000,000 acres of land, which was worth but little when it was granted; but the Company put 1,000 miles of railroad through it, and made it and an equal quantity of Government sections valuable. Anything it has derived from this source has been well-earned. It has sold off about \$1,500,000 worth, and offers to turn over the unsold land on its main line for \$7,500,000, in part satisfaction of its debt due twenty years hence."

"In what respect is Huntington's Southern

main line for \$7,500,000, in part satisfaction of its debt due twenty years hence."

"In what respect is Huntington's Southern Pacific scheme a private enterprise?"

"The Southern Pacific is a private enterprise in this respect: that it does not ask for public money, or credit, to construct a railroad to be used and run for private benefit. It is a public enterprise in the respect that it offers to do the public business on the lowest possible terms, and to give all reasonable facilities to roads connecting with it, without discrimination for or against any."

and to give all feasibable landers to holds connecting with it, without discrimination for against any."

"Why should the Southern people support the Southern Pacific bill!"

"The people of the South, in particular, should support the Southern Pacific bill for the reason that that Company

CAN HAVE NO PREFERENCES

among Eastern lines. The people of California desire the shortest line to the cities on the Gulf and Lower Mississippi; which desire, supposably, is reciprocal with the Southern cities. This the Texas Pacific does not give them. One end of that line will be in Pennsylvania, and the other at San Diego,—a little, obscure port, with no back country, and off on one side from the through routes of travel. It nowhere more than touches the edge of the Southern people, and carry out the objects for which it was started, to act as a feeder to the Pennsylvania started, to act as a feeder to the Pennsylvania

central Railroad."

"Wherein does the Huntington plan recognize
the principle of competition?"

"It is a mistake to suppose that competition
in matters of Pacific transportation can be furnished or prevented by acts of Congress; as it
is also a mistake to finguing that the fifty were now. nished or prevented by acts of Congress; as it is also a mistake to imagine that, if it were possible, that it is any part of the province of Congress to provide competition to existing transportation-routes. If this were sound doctrine under our Constitution and laws, Congress might with reason be invoked to furnish competing lines between New York and Washington, or New York and Pittsburg. Its intervention would clearly have been necessary at Hopewell, N. J., where the Pennsylvania Company kept an engine obstructing for three months the crossing of one of its leased lines, in order to maintain its inconpoly of transportation between New York and Philadelphia. Scott's anxiety to provide competition depends altoanxiety to provide competition depends alto-gether upon whether it is a competition which will help or hurt his own roads,"
"Wherein does the Southern Pacific tolerate any control on the part of the National Govern-ment?"

4 As already explained, the Southern Pacific bill gives the

ment?"

A' As already explained, the Southern Pacific bill gives the

SAME POWER OF SUPERVISION

as to construction and equipment as the Texas Pacific bills. It offers the fairest possible rates to connecting lines. Anything more than this would be unsound in principle, and michievous, if not augatory, in practice."

"Was the purpose of the bill to embarrass and defeat the Texas Pacific Road?"

"No; but it is true that the purpose of Sout's bill is toget the United States' money and credit with which to injure the Southern Pacific Company, by constructing a road across Southern California virtually paralleling its road built from private capital, and constructed at great sacrifice in order to comply with the requirements of law; while Scoti's Company has preferred to ignore and neglect the requirements of the law which compelled him to construct so as to connect at the Colorado River. The Southern Pacific, having finished its road to the Colorado, and finding the Texas Pacific's nearest road 1,250 miles away, asks to be allowed to build on eastward until Eastern lines are met, so as to give through business to its completed road."

"Is the Money bill intended in good faith?"

"The offer of the Southern Pacific is made in good faith, and it has given the strongest possible assurances of its intention by building nearly 750 miles of road in California, and a bridge across the Colorado into Arizona, and has materials ready to build 185 miles farther, to Maricopa Weils, within twelve months after the passage of the act allowing it to go on, and the whole line to El Paso within six years."

"Why does it refuse to agree to declare the so-called Southern Pacific a competing road, making it subject to the supervision of Congress?"

"The Southern Pacific accompetitor with the other time to the Pacific for which the other time to the Pacific of the content of the other time to the Pacific of the content of the other time to the Pacific of the content of the other time to the Pacific of the content of the other time to th

"The Southern Pacific

DOES NOT REFUSE

to declare its road a competitor with the other innes to the Pacific for all through traffic. It expects to maintain a sharp competition with them."

"Does Mr. Huntington expect to dictate to Congress, and say in terms that no Southern Pacific line shall be built except under his contract!"

"None of the parties connected with the Southern Pacific attempt to dictate terms or conditions to anybody on this subject. The contrary allegation is sheer misrepresentation on the part of Scott and his allies for their own purposes. All they do is to defend themselves against Scott's attacks upon their property and franchise. There is no objection to Col. Scott, or any one else, building railroads across California, Arizona, or elsewhere, at his own proper expense, as he has promised to do; but to ask the United States to do it for him, and thereby injure our rights and property so conscientiously created, is an injustice which Congress will not knowingly allow to be done."

"Would not the Dassing of the Money bill make Huntington the absolute master of the railway business and travel to the Pacific ocean!"

"The passage of the Texas Pacific bill would, as before stated, confer such favors and privi-

make Huntington the absolute master of the ratiway business and travel to the Pacific ocean?"

"The passage of the Texas Pacific bill would, as before stated, confer such favors and privileges on Scott as were never before conferred upon anybody, and would make him absolute master of the whole transportation by land between the Atlantic and Pacific. Nothing of the kind need be apprehended from the Southern Pacific Company. They have the San Francisco end of the through line, in any event, for the best of reasons; the laws authorized them to construct it, and they have done so at great expense, and they pever could have raised the money to do it had it not been expected that the road would participate in the overland business. The stock of the Company is not a fixture, but changes hands from time to time. The control may pass from its present hands even long before its completion, as it is understood the owners of a large interest will part with it at a fair price. In 1873 Col. Scott bought of them a controlling interest in the whole line from Fort Yuna clear into San Francisco, but he failed to meet the payments.

DOES THIS LOOK

as if they were determined to hold all the roads to the Pacific!"

"Would it not result in high tariffs of freights, and not competition!"

"No; it would result in such rates—if the business were large enough—as would give a fair return on the capital expended; and, if there were not business enough for two roads,

both would be run at a loss on their through traffic."

"Is it pot true that Huntington and Jay Gould are co-operating in the Southern Pacific scheme against the Texas Pacific?"

"Nothing is known as to what Gould favors or opposes. He is a speculator who has his stock-matters to look after. He is probably coupled with the Southern Pacific managers in order to create a prejudice against them and in favor of Scott's subsidy-grab."

"Why should Gould favor Huntington if the latter's southern route to El Paso would enable Huntington to dictate to the Union Pacific?"

"It is not understood how any one than connected with the Southern Pacific could so affect another Company with which there is an interest out of interests."

"Are there any reasonable prospects of passing the Money bill?"

"The Texas Pacific calls for \$150,000,000 in interest out of the Treasury. No public reasons demand any subsidy for Scott's benefit, when the railroad can be built without it, in the same time, and with more advantage to the Southern States. We think the Texas Pacific ball will

time, and with more advantage to the Southern States. We think the Texas Pacific bill will not pass, and that the Southern Pacific bill will." So far this representative of a Southern Pacific Railroad which it is proposed to build with private capital. THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to make the 23d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia. Re-Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to repeal certain

acts and parts of acts relating to the taxation of deposits in savings-banks. Referred. Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Library, eported favorably on the House joint reso ion accepting Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and his Cabinet.

Mr. Edmunds said that, while grateful to the giver, he did not think the picture was of that art character which entitled it to a place in the After some debate the resolution was agreed

-yeas, 43; navs, 7. Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution in-structing the Committee on Military Affairs to quire and report whether at any time since July 28, 1868, any person has been appointed to the army contrary to Sec. 28 of the act of that date, or

Agreed to. During the morning hour Mr. Beck called up the solution submitted by him last week declaring t 'unnecessary or inexpedient to maintain or im ose taxes at this time for the purpose of provid

of the Treasury for a sinking fund," and spoke in favor of passing the resolution. Mr. Beck said he introduced the resolution for Mr. Beck said be introduced the resolution for the purpose of obtaining an expression of the sense of the two Houses of Congress upon what hele considered to be the most important question now before Congress, and that was, how could taxation best be reduced so as to relieve the people from the oppression under which they labor, and at the same time meet the requirements of the Government. He read from the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury showing that there would be a deficiency at the end of the next fiscal year amounting to \$11, 4:8,000 he the receipts of the Government as compared with its expeditures a deactency at the end of the next instal year amounting to \$11,485,000 in the receipts of the Government as compared with its expenditures upon the present basis, and, continuing his argument, said his object was to satisfy the Senate that Congress was not under obligation to maintain or impose taxes for the purchase of tonds for a sinking fund. He thought he could show where \$30,000,000 could be saved from the customs service, internal revenue, and management of Indian affairs, but at present he would confine himself to the sinking fund. He again quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to show that the sinking fund now contained \$2:20,000,000 in excess of the smount required by law for that fund at the present time. He argued that all pledges and obligations of the Government to make provision for a sinking fund had been practically carried out. He asked why we should be so anxious to pay bonds in advance of our pledges and obligations. Our bonds were high enough now. The public creditors were not suffering; neither was their security diminishing. The property of the United States was increasing in value, and the public debt was a mortgage upon the

netther was their security diminishing. The property of the United States was increasing in value, and the public debt was a mortgage upon the whole of it. The sinking fund was amply provided for at least five years to come, and it seemed to him clear that it was the right and duty of Congress now to reduce taxation.

He next referred to the passage of the act of March 3, 1875, to further protect the sinking fund, and argued that if the same information had been before Congress then in regard to the sinking fund as now, that act imposing the taxation it did would never have been passed. He quoted from the debates on that bill, and said Mr. Dawes, who had charge of the bill in the House of Representatives, had been grossly deceived by the Treasury officials. He (Beck) now had faith that the Committees of the two Houses of Congress would reduce taxation in the interest of the people. All that any country could do, and that this country had done, was to apply its surplus revenues to the payment of its

apply its surplus revenues to the payment of its debts.

Messrs. Morrill and Dawes gave notice that they would have something to say about this remaintion

herearter.

Consideration was resumed of unfinished basiness, being the Silver bill, and Mr. Wallace spoke of as to suit the necessities of the people, whist gold and silver is just to all classes. Our policy of the suit the necessities of the people, whist gold and silver is just to all classes. Our policy as a people has initiated and maintained the double standard. The Constitution and laws up to 1573 recognize and enforce this poicy. The demonstration of silver by the United States leads to its value and as subsidiary colonies. It will destroy its use as a subsidiary colonie. It will give the world a scanty instead of a full circulating medium of intrinsic value. The sac of both motals gives a healthy progress, basis for confidence, value to currency Is paper, and a just measure of out of existence a large part of the world's capital as a measure of value, and is prejudicial to the progress of civilization. There is no foundation either in morals or in in w for enhancing the value of the debt, and it is settler just nor expedient to do so, and the exercise of power to adopt a gold tends directly to weaken the binding obligations of public faith. Are my brethren on this side of the Chamber determined to drive as as an organization into the vortex of unfilled paper infialion? We do not want this in Ferney/wants, and we pray to be relieved from the incornable fate to which your properties of the gold of the debt of the chamber determined to drive and creditor, for the whole good, for the debt and creditor, for the whole good, for the debt and creditor, for the whole good in the control of the same and its legal-tender that the policy of England in a single standard that no unity of action is possible? Is there any after ground for the best interest of the whole good. For the debt and creditor, for the whole good and silver? If we return to the double standard, how shall we regulate the walue of our coin? Shall we reduce the value of the bullion resulting from its new paper. The place is a single standard that

Mr. Dawes then spoke in opposition to the Silver bill. He said: Just as far as this bill adds a dollar to the aggregate yolumes of currency, it cheats and deludes the people with false quantifies and vain expectations. I cannot stop to argue the evils of inflation. If any one at this day, disbelieves or doubts he must be given over. I find it in this bill, in its most insertious and dangerous form, and therefore its passage at this time will be especially unfortunate and disastrous. Every attempt to force by law a fictitious appreciation apon a depreciated values it sure to inflict evil and wrong upon those compelled to use is, and must of all mon the poor, who, without capital, are at the mercy of every caange. Every business undertaking in this country which is to be completed to morrow or at any time in the future is by this bill launched at once upon the uncertainty that the value of money to be paid or received in its fulfillment is like the barometer, rising and falling with every pur of the atmosphere around it. Does anybody wonder, then, that healthful enterprise in the face of such uncertainty will fold its wings and wait, that cautious capital will take itself to shelter and security, or that desinded labor will fear still greater burdens or idleness and want forced upon it by distrust and doubt enacted into law? Confidence alone is the atmosphere in which all human effort breathes and lives; distrust the mephtitic gas in which it dies. The passage of this bill will be at a terrible cost to the public credit. It makes the entire public debt payable in silver to-day 8 or 10 per cent below par in the markets of the world, and so fluctuating and unstable that no one can tell what will be its value to-morrow, much less what it will be in the future when the bonds shall mature.

Mr. Dawes continued his argument at great length, and finally said the spectacle of a great length, and finally said the spectacle of a great length, and finally said the spectacle of a great length, and finally said the spectacle

on the silver question had been plainly indicated irretofore.

Mr. Cameron (Wisa.) submitted an amendment to the Silver bill so as to provide that the collar shall consist of 420 grains standard silver, instead of 412% grains. Ordered printed.

Mr. Burnside submitted an amendment to the clause declaring that said dollar should be legaltender for all debts, public and private, so as to provide that it shall be legal-tender for all debts, public and private, so as to provide that it shall be legal-tender for all debts, public and private, so as to provide that it shall be legal-tender for all debts, public and private, amounting to sums over \$500. Ordered printed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President inclosing copies of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and General Land Office in answer to the Senate resolution of the 10th in regard to payments to Indians. Referred.

Mr. Christiancy then took the floor to speak upon the Silver bill, but yielded to Mr. Hamlin, on whose motion the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors reopened, ad-

Mr. Durham, from the Committee on Appropria-tions, reported a bill making appropriations for detecting treapases on public lands. Referred. Mr. Stephensintroduced a bill to make importers are the metric system of weights and measures. Referred.

Referred.

Mr. Butler presented a memorial of the Norfolk
Conference of Unitarian and other Christian
churches at Walpole, Mass, declaring that honesty was a vital part of religion, and protesting
against the passage of the Bland Silver bill. Referred.

against the passage of the Bland Silver bill. Referred.

Ms. Butler—"Mr. Speaker, will you be kind enough to send me the Bible from your desk." [Laughter.] After searching for the passage he desired, amid great laughter. Butler sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a passage from the second chapter of St. John, which describes Christ driving the money-changers from the temple and saying to them, "Make not My Father's house a house of merchandise."

Mr. Butler—"After that reppoof I have no further word to say." [Great laughter.]

After a somewhat amusing discussion of the subject of admissions to the floor, a resolution was adopted directing that the rule be rigidly enforced, and the issuing of passes be discontinued.

The Speaker stated that after to-day be would revoke all passes, that ex-members of Congress desiring admission to the floor should file a declaration that they are not interested in pending legislation, and that the execution of the rule would exclude employes, clerks to committees, and private secretaries.

Mr. Kenus, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to recognize the Woodruff.

vate secretaries.

Mr. Kenna, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to recognize the Woodruff Scientific Expedition Around the World. The bill grants for the purpose of the expedition an American register to a foreign-built vessel.

After discussion the bill passed—yeas, 167; nays. 100;

A Jury Secured in the Anderson Case Wells' Hiding-Place Still Undiscovered. New Obleans, Jan. 29 .- At a quarter-pas this evening the last juror was when the jury was lecked up for the night, Anderson remanded to the parish prison, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow. The men. The colored men are young and comparatively intelligent mulattoes, who stated that

yet been discovered.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30-1 a. m.-Indica

Fine. But. 1m Fin. 12 0 Clear. 11:18 a.m. 30, 227 24 74 S.E. 12 0 Fair. 2:00 p.m. 30, 219 28 66 N.E. 12 0 Fair. 2:00 p.m. 30, 219 28 66 N.E. 12 0 Cloudy. 10:18 p.m. 30, 218 20 89 S.E. 14 0 Clear.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

CANADA.

Discovery of an Attempt to Blow Up Guibord's Institut Canadien.

Undoubted Election of the Ministerial

A Destructive Smash-Up on the Grand

OTTAWA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—The Official Gazette contains

the militia of Canada, as follows: With reference to your letter dated April 21, 1877, transmitting a copy of the annual report on the state of the militia of the Dominion of Canada, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for War concurs in the opinion of Maj. -Gen. Selby Smyth, commander of the militia in Canada, that it is of paramount importance that Quebec-which, as Maj. -Gen. Smyth observes, is the key Canada from the ocean—should have such an armament of modern guns as would forbid the passage of the St. Lawrence to any ships-of-war that might escape the vigilance of British war that might escape the vigitance of British cruisers in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. As regards other points alinded to by Maj.-Gen. Smyth. the Secretary of State for War desires me to express the great satisfaction he has experienced from these reports, which give evidence of the efforts made in the Dominion to maintain the military spirit of its inhabitants; and especially at the success which appears to have attended the establishment of the Military College at Kingston, which is the latest addition to the establishment of the Dominion, and gives promise of forming a valuable addition of trained officers for the militia of the country.

Application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the next session for an act to incorporate a company under the name of "The Dominion Company," with such capital as may be deemed necessary, with power to contract for building and equipping railways in all respects, and lease the same to railway companies; and all other work and appliances required for the proper and efficient working of railways.

railways.

Lord Dufferin bas accepted the invitation of American Geographical Society to attend a meeting of the Society at New York on the 31st inst. Chief Justice Daly will preside on

MONTREAL.

the hall, but, fortunately, the infernal machine was discovered before harm was done. This is the institute to which Guibord belonged, for which membership he was excommunicated.

Donovan, Williams & Shannon, boot and shoe manufacturers, are in financial difficulties. Liabilities large.

A petition is being circulated here asking the perition of the company of the com

garding weights and measures being differently interpreted in different parts of the Dominion,

NEW ORLEANS.

they had never taken any part in politics. A bill of exceptions was taken by the defense when Judge Whitaker excused a colored brickwhen Judge Whitaker excused a colored brick-layer from jury-duty whom the defense would have accepted as a juryman. There were also a number of exceptions taken to the Court's rulings on cases where jurors had stated they had opinions formed which it would require considerable testimony to remove, but on being questioned by the Court stated they could go on and try the case impartially notwithstanding previously-formed opinion.

In case of a conviction the are will go to the Supreme Court on a large number of exceptions.

Supreme Court on a large number of exceptions.

The following jurors are impaneled: G. M. Bayler, Jr., K. Boyle, N. E. Bayley, Jr., K. K. Bailey, I. E. Bayley, Jr., K. K. Bailey, N. E. Bailey, E. W. Herrick, John K. Renaud, W. P. Converse, Jr., R. Dumestre, Conway Boyle, Jeremiah Lincoln, James Prince (colored), L. L. Montplain (colored), Richard Murphy.

When the State, during the impaneling of the jury, had exhausted its six peremptory challenges, the defense had two left, having only used ten.

In the company of Sheriff Houston, Gen. Anderson, Special Deputy Collector of Customs, visited the Custom-House to-day. He is treated conrecously by his prison keepers.

The hiding-place of J. Madison Wells has not yet been discovered.

yet been discovered.

In regard to the rule for contempt against
United States Commissioner Lane, DeputyCollector Tomlinson, and Deputy Marshals
Wurzburger and Steele, on motion, it was
ordered that this matter should go over until
after the termination of the Anderson case.

tions for the Upper Lake region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by snow areas, party closury weather, southeast winds, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20. Time. | Bar. | Thr fin. | Wind. | Vel. Rn. | Weather

Maximum, 33: minimum, 23.

OENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, Jan. 29-Midnight.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 29.—The News' Laredo special says reports have reached here that a party of fifty Mexicans, mostly from Texas, under the command of Col. Y. Salinas, an adherent of Lerdo, attacked the towns of Candeia, Sayinas, and Hidalgo, in the State of Tamaulipas, on the 22d inst. They seized the principal men of these towns, and forced them to pay \$6,000. So rapid were their movements that the inhabitants thought there were three separate parties. Cavalry started in pursuit of them from different points, upon which they separated, and twenty of the band crossed into Texas below Loredo last night. It is said the raid was planned at this place. s said the raid was planned at this place.

Report of the English Secretary War Regarding Domin Defenses.

Candidate in Halifax

Trunk, Near Breslau Station.

a dispatch from the office of the Secretary of State for War relative to the report of the state

the country.

Application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—A fiendish attempt was nade last night to blow up the building used as the Institut Canadien. An instrument itled with an explosive substance was placed in

A petition is being circulated here asking the Dominion Government to impose a duty of 50 cents fer ton on coal. The object is to encourage the development of Nova Scotia coal mines. Twenty-six thousand new ties and five miles of steel rails have been laid by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the State of Maine. When some further improvements are made, there will be a complete line of steel rails from Portland to Detroit.

Montreal merchants complain of the law regarding weights and measures being differently

and are making representations to the Govern-ment for its amendment. HALIFAX.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. HALIFAX, Jan. 29.—Never in the history of Canada was so much interest taken in an election as that which took plack here to-day. From Halifax to Sandwich people have been in a most intense state of anxiety to hear the re-sult. At the close of the polls to-night Mr. lones, Minister of Militia, had a majority of about 50. A number of outlying places are yet to be heard from, but the Opposition concede that Jones has been elected. The rumors about the Government dissolving the House in the event of Jones' defeat immediately after the meeting of Parliament and going to the con-

BRESLAU STATION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GUELPH, Ont., Jan. 29.—At 4 o'clock this morning two freight-trains collided at Breslau Station, on the Grand Trunk, causing the death of Fireman Solomon Hodgings and the probably fatal injury of Driver Roberts. The accident was caused by the neglect of the night operator at Breslan Station. Both trains were complete ly wrecked. About a dozen of the cars went over an embankment twenty feet high, and were smashed to kindling-wood, and the engines bursted and torn as to resemble so much scrap-iron. The cars were laden with corn, barley, and merchandise. The loss to the Grand Trunk is estimated at \$50,000. The track was cleared and traffic resumed at noon to-day.

WINNIPEG. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 29.—The Manitoba
egislature have passed the Government resotions declaring that it is expedient to create a fund exclusively for educational purposes by a general tax of five cents per acre on land owned by non-residents, or corporations not having their head office in the Province, whether such laid is improved or not; also, three cents per acre on land owned by residents, or corporations with their head office in the Province. Excep-tions are made of land for public purposes, and a quantity not exceeding 640 acres, held by indi-vidual residents, or corporations with their local head office in the Province.

LONDON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribure.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 29.—The County Council has passed the following resolution: That a committee be instructed to draft a peti-tion to the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada to readjust the tariff so as to place Canadan and American farmers on an equal footing, by a judi-cious reciprocity of tariff, until the Government of the United States give us a renewal of reciprocal trade.

CHAMBLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

CHAMBLY, Quebec, Jan. 29.—The Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway was reopened to-day. Supt. Foster is here with a special train, conveying President Goff and other officials of the road, who are inspecting the road, stations, and bridges. Regular trains commence run-ning to-morrow.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Special Dispatch to The Caseago Tribune.

NASSIVILLE, Teum., Jan. 29.—Muhlenberg County, Ky., people are in deep distress. Fitteen hundred assembled at Greenville yesterday to protest against the Legislature giving the Paducah & Elizabeth Railroad bondholders power to enforce the collection of interest on bonds, claiming that it would inevitably ruin them. Three persons were delegated to go to them. Three persons were delegated to go to Frankfort and lay before the Legislature the Frankfort and lay before the Lexislature the claims of the people. They left for that point to-day. Every county officer has resigned to prevent collections through them, and the Circuit Court Judge sat for the last time to-day. They assert that, before the people shall be driven to the wall, the bondholders must be crushed. The assessed value of property is \$2,500,000. The amount of the bonds is \$400,000. The number of voters is 2,000.

THE OIL-PIPE WAR.
PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—The Board of Wholesale Grocers held a special meeting this afternoon to ascertain the feeling of members in regard to the action of the Chamber of Commerce in passing resolutions adverse to the Free ripe bill now pending in the Legislature. The meet-ing was largely attended. After a preamble setting forth that the action of the Chamber OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

London, Jan. 29.—The steamships Liberia, from Boston, Anchoria, Hermann, and W. A. Schelten from New York, have arrived out.

Naw York, Jan. 25.—Arrived, steamer Denmark, from London.

Queenstown, Jan. 29.—The steamship Erin, from New York, has arrived.

Resolved. That while we demand for ourselve, we cheerfully concede to all, and we hereby eartend our sympathy to the people of the oil recin in their struggle with the monopoly that has seen and is still destroying their prosperity, and the we will use our fudence for the enactment of General Free Pipe-Line law.

Resolved. That we are always in favor of a free mean, fair, and equal competition with these resonance. A call is published this evening, sized by over 200 of the best firms in the city, for meeting of citizens and business men on Thurs day afternoon to take action on the subject.

CURRENT

Last night, with a She stole adown The world was all

Her lips my forehe And that was,all

1 lay quite cold a

The full moon

In my repose.

Ah, God! the per

Of that sweet, sa I rest content:

The bitter pain

Fair joy has con

Sweet migne

For, as I lay at n

She placed upon in A spray of might she thinks that I She loves me nou

In her regret.

The other visitors hav Mehemet Ali, freed from ing Turkish and French, I

nan. He said much

early years at the Magd and his exchanging Christ He said: "You have too

have too little; you lear nothing at all. The stud

pursued for years by the not develop his intellect

mere formal repetition of

mental result. And yet l

to Europe to liv

With all its shorted

with all its shorteon Orient and El Islam the West. There is no dividual in this country. If e without let or hindra religion you really must ity cannot be mentioned with our one and indishoeks foreigners is our the extreme reserve of a to approach the sex in Seampathies are soon or play their role. Of all peticoats have ever prodit is a pity the Turks can all, the yell is not an esse Mohammedan idea of the er than what you Christ the simple teaching of the intelligent nations Greeks and Komans, if the had adopted Mohammedhave taken them so man their present degree of the regretted that the principal representatives endowed by nature, they their ancesters a nomadizate of the intelligent and in the principal representatives endowed by nature, they their ancesters a nomadizate of the seame it difficult to mai.

their ancesters a nomadi-renders it difficult to ma-ary people. Of course, 1 say that, notwithstandin

ary people. Or contact say that, not with standing justice committed in this most righteous people in of fact, we are absolutely sive regard for justice, country we had foreibly ants to Mohammedaniam, no oppressed rayah, no no conterences, no priderations of equity ing recourse to a sund when Sultan at a later period of our shandon all further ex Danube and to devote conversion of the Bulga Sheik ul Islam refused I could bring forward a

fould bring forward a of this exaggerated sens nishes our reputation Scheriat, but the clumsis of our judicial proceen infleant the case, davs quirements are satisfic nounced. It is the san tive business of the St mandant at Novi Bazar six times before a st housed is our barre had brought me the main four days in the nearly as much as he rement. Believe me, El I known in Europe. I me of my iffe, when I hope

topics. What the news;
me has but little truth it
It being now late, the
night, leaving me to sice
on the ground more Tu
coming Mohammedizati
and imagined myself sit
garb of a wise Ulema, se

garb of a wise Clema, so of Christianity and the the fair ladies of Turi morning, the Mushir ecogitations of my head gratulated me, saying, you a good Mussulman.

could bring-forward a

MEHEME

AT LA

FINANCIAL. PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Since the first year the number of failures in this en averaged about one a day, though with bu or two exceptions, such as the case of E & 8. Stokes, the Third street hide and sumae firm, the amounts of liabilities are not large. Var. ous reasons have been assigned as the these failures. The Bland Silver bill. these failures. The Bland Silver bill, or, rather the probability of its passage over the reto of President Hayes, must shoulder the entire responsibility, say some. Others urre the mild weather is the sols cause, with many counsider that the lack of confidence and the downwarm course of mercaptile cause, with many counsider that the lack of confidence and the dast timee months have been more important and more numerous than ever before in a equal poriod. Ever since the failure of the last timee months have been more important and more numerous than ever before in a equal poriod. Ever since the failure of the last timee months have been more important and more numerous than ever before in a equal poriod. Ever since the failure of the since the failure of the since in 1873, bouses have gree in this eity during the present month. It liabilities of these firms are estimated in residual that amount: Judah Isaas, fur; of A. Asny, gentlemen's furnishing from Charles Williams, slate mantles; in 1874, but the same and the s morocco: John Deemers' Sons, morocco mond & Dwyer, morocco; H. S. Ziegler J. H. Schenck, patent medicines; Gi hosiery; Kobert Wood & Co., ornamental and bronze statuary; Alexander H. Henti, ty goods; Whitcomb & Stauffer, wooden way Joseph Miller, shoes; Joseph Juet, gen lema furnishing goods; Harvey Lynch & Comorocco; A. H. Robinson & Co., liquor: Laudauer & Son, clothing; Smith, English & Co., books; B. Evans, shoes; G. W. Hunnel & Co., morocco.

BOSTON. Special District to The Checare Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 20.—Since the death of
Benjamin E. Bates the city has been filled in
reports regarding his financial liabilities. In wildest rumors have prevailed, connect name with transactions as Treasarer Bates Manufacturing Company of Le Me., and it is now fully announced that estate is indebted to the Bates Company on \$200,000. Mr. Bates has been Treasurer of estate is interested to be bases company one \$200,000. Mr. Bates has been Treasurer of the corporation since it was first estilished and the managed its affairs with such ability in the part that there has not existed any very rigid one sight on the part of the Directors. The mean borrowed by Mr. Bates as Treasure has been diverted to his personal me the Company receiving his obligation, whi will probably be paid. This obligation was curred without the knowledge of the Director, and Mr. Bates, had he lived, would, no deat, have redeemed his pledges. It is impossible at the present time, to determine how far the state will be able to respond to the various objections which Mr. Bates has incurred, thought is the opinion of many who are familiar with the affairs of the deceased that, after around every liability, there will be a surplus. The are also rumors of indebtedness to several observations was connected. Shortly before his death late estimated his fortune at a million.

estimated his fortune at a mill NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The schedule of 1. 1. Dunning, Jr., the Wall street dealer in conmercial paper, who has made an assignment in the benefit of his creditors, was filed to-day The liabilities are \$1,854.004. The assets co-stst mainly of notes. The nominal value at notes by others given by assignor as collating for loans to him is \$431,104; actual, nothing. Total nominal assets, \$618,943; actual, \$4,557.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Catego Pricess.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—The failure of Byru & Henry, dealers in shelf hardware and bousdrurnishing goods, was announced to day and created much surprise, as the firm his steel high, and was supposed to be strongly based. No particulars yet.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. O., Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the creditors of Tolle, Holton & Co., who recently failed, a proposition to pay 35 cents are the dollar was made by the attorner for the Company. The net assets will reach \$15,000.

THE HOG PRODUCT.

2 detail grows in the control of the

5, 365 4, 732 11, 989 11, 989 11, 989 12, 283 11, 283 11, 283 11, 283 11, 531 15, 769 11, 531 55, 769 11, 531 55, 769 11, 531 55, 769 11, 531 56, 769 11, 531 57, 530 34, 533 57, 530 34, 533 57, 530 34, 533 57, 530 34, 533 57, 530

5, 080 24, 525 11, 518 16, 724 45, 140 45, 140 24, 619 27, 711 16, 445 28, 559 6, 819 12, 645 21, 525

Ceived by the Departmen

Counties. Number.
Adams. 46, 169
Adexander 1,853
Bond. 7,171
Boone. 8,950
Brown. 3,147
Boone. 9,950
Brown. 3,147
Bureat. 52,212
Calhoun. 4,851
Carroll. 28,953
Cars. 37,732
Carloll. 28,953
Cars. 17,752
Carloll. 28,953
Cars. 17,752
Carloll. 28,953
Cars. 17,752
Carloll. 28,953
Carloll. 17,752
Carloll. 17,753
Ca

GEN. GRAN'
Patermo Corresponders
The incognition of Genome will respect. He diattentions, so far as he cases, and is especially in andetiquette by which his is amusing, knowing this subject, to read the home papers about his and his fear lest he mescat at table and the home cofficial character thus non-acceptance would When he arrives at a ashore with his wife and seen, and drift about guillery like any studious American of times the officials are to generally, unless they climd the General absent too trivial to write about business for a chronicle impressations before cree Figures Regarding the Business of Peri-Raising in Illinois for 1877.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuse.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—Following an given the figures regarding the lilinois hop-product for 1877, as compiled from return for ceived by the Department of Agriculture: too trivial to write abort business for a chronicle impressions before creator instance, is an ed American newspaper w ward-room over these i journal is a responsible circulation. It inform travels with a princely bied to do so because the corruptions of his a share of their plunde Bristol in Paris. He trapartments. He never rooms at hotels, but the alavish hand. These one reads here in the circulation. The truth is not like a Prince citizen. He has one seneral in the Hotel Bristol in ranges for his hotel are always do, and the outline to the collection of the col always do, and the office for the General good bargains for his far from Gen. Grant be an not breaking conditional for the far from Gen. Grant be an not breaking conditional for the proceeds of money presented to he The Presidency yielde of capital, and he ha came to him as an offithe money paid Gen. a President was spent dignity of his office much money was give War. Has this was a grown, you may est General and about he onable him to travel many exile over Euro

many exile over Es ARE SHARK The question of wi been maligned in bei of man-eating havin a correspondent of provides the follow the subject:
"Noticing a state

missioners-Mr. Re man-eating propens species, and as 1 has ease which I think w regard to the propen cles of the shark, I s The victim of the oc-name of Martin, United States shi cruise of that sh Africa in the year fater at St. Thomas the country about 8

CURRENT GOSSIP.

AT LAST. the thinks that I am dead!
Last night, with silent tread.
She stole adown the hall.
The world was all at rest:

Her lips my forehead presse And that was, all.

Over the distant hill
The full moon rose,
Bhe thought that life had fiedshe thought that I was dead?

Ah, God! the perfect bliss Of that sweet, sacred kiss!

I rest content: The bitter pain has passed—

Pair joy has come at last: Sweet mignonette!

She placed upon my breast
A spray of mignonette.
She thinks that I am dead—

e loves me now, I said, In her regret. FELIX BROWNE

MEHEMET ALL.

For, as I lay at rest,

I lay quite cold and still.

In my repose.

IANCIAL.

is, houses have gone on impa rebound, until their very
and they are compelled to
a list of the principal failring the present mouth. The
firms are estimated in round
6000 in the aggregate, while
by the reach 75 per cent of
ludah Isaacs, furs; G
emen's furnishing goods;
as late mantles; A. M.
as A. Harrison & Co., levelery goods; E. S. Mawson &
late of the conductive of the conductive of
the conductive of the conducti ornamental from H. Hewitt, dr

aich to The Chicago Tribune. mow fully announced that the field to the Bates Company overted to the Bates Company overted to the Bates Company overted to the Bates as the past
airs with such ability in the past
airs with such ability in the past
airs with such ability in the past
to the Directors. The money
Mr. Bates as Treasurer
writed to his personal use,
receiving his obligation, which
paid. This obligation was inthe knowledge of the Directors,
had he lived, would, no doubt,
his pledges. It is impossible, at
e, to determine how far the eset o respond to the various oblidr. Bates has incurred, though it to respond to the various obli-fr. Bates has incurred, though it if many who are familiar with a deceased that, after meeting there will be a surplus. Then of indebtedness to several othe corporations with which Bates Shortly before his death Bates ortune at a million.

Jan. 20.—The schedule of E. J. the Wall street dealer in como has made an assi his creditors, was filed to-day, are \$1,854.004. The assets connotes. The nominal value of given by assignor as collateral in its \$481.104; actual MILWAUREE.

Jan. 29.—The failure of Byron rs in shelf hardware and houseds, was announced to-day and surprise, as the firm has stood upposed to be strongly backed.

CINCINNATI.

O., Jan. 23.—At a meeting of
Tolle, Holton & Co., who reproposition to pay 35 cents upon made by the attorney for the net assets will reach \$135,000

HOG PRODUCT.

eding the Business of Pork-g in Illinois for 1877. patch to The Chicago Tribune. Ill., Jan. 29.—Following are

Compiled from returns re### Co 11. 6186
51. 468
51. 468
51. 468
51. 468
51. 658
52. 688
52. 688
52. 688
52. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 688
53. 6

ness, and is especially indifferent to the narale underiquette by which his journey is surrounded. It is amusing, knowing Gen. Grant's feelings on this subject, to read the articles in English and home papers about his craving for precedence and his fear lest he may not have the proper seat at table and the highest number of guns. Gen. Grant has declined every attention of an efficial character thus far, except those whose non-acceptance would have been misconstrued. When he arrives at a port his habit is to go ashore with his wife and son, see what is to be seen, and drift about from palace to picture-gallery like any other wandering, stadious American doing Europe. Sometimes the officials are too prompt for him; but generally, unless they call by appointment, they find the General absent. This matter is almost too trivial to write about, but there is no better business for a chromeler than to correct wrong innressions before creating new ones. Here, for instance, is an editorial article from an American newspaper which has drifted into our ward-room over these Mediterranean seas. The journal is a responsible newspaper, with a wide circulation. It informs us that Gen. Grant travels with a princely retinue; that he is enabled to do so because the men who fattened on the corruptions of his Administration gave him a share of their pinnder. He went to the Hotel Bristol in Paris. He took the Prince of Walce's apartments. He never asks the cost of his rooms at hotels, but throws money about with a lavish hand. These are the statements which one reads here in the columns of an American lournal. The truth is that Gen. Grant travels not like a Prince, but as a private citizen. He has one scruat and a courrier. He never was in the Prince of Walce's apartments in the Hotel Bristol in his life. His courier arranges for his hotel accommodations, as couriers always do, and the one who always does this office for the General takes pains to make as good bargains for his master as possible. So far from Gen. Grant being a rich ARE SHARKS MAN-EATERS! The question of whether the shark had not con maligned in being charged with the crime of man-eating having answer in San Francisco, a correspondent of the Chronicle of that city provides the following thrilling testimony on the subject:

the subject:

Anothering a statement in your issue of the 3d inst. to the effect that one of the Fish Commissioners—Mr. Redding—had flatly denied the man-eating propensities of the shark, of any species, and as I happen to be cognizant of a same which I think will cettle the evention in species, and as I happen to be cognizant of a case which I think will settle the question in retard to the propensities of at least one species of the shark, I send you an account of it. The victim of the occasion was a seaman by the name of Martin, one of the crew of the United States ship Saratoga. During a unise of that ship on the west coast of Airica in the year 1844, while taking on the account of the country of the country of the west coast of the country of t

witnessed by at least two thirds of the ship's crew, who happened to be on deck at the time of its occurrence. The ship's barge was coming off from the shore to the ship. Having smooth water and a good breeze, she was using her salls instead of oars, and bowing along at a fair rate of speed. When she arrived at the proper position, Martin, the coxswain, put his helm hard down, to sheer the boat alongside of the ship, and in doing so pressed too heavily on the tiller, when it broke, causing him to lose balance and fall overboard. The boat, being under sail, could not be stopped readily, and shot ahead alongside the ship, leaving Martin in the water. He being an expert swimmer, no danger was apprenended of his drowning. The officer on duty ordered a boat to go and pick him up: Just then the cry of shark! was heard, and the dorsal fin of one of those dreaded fish appeared above the surface of the water in close proximity to the swimmer. Then followed a few moments of terrible suspense to the spectators, who gazed at the monster circling around its victim. But the suspense was of short duration, for, after swimming around the man two or three times, it turned and swam directly for him. The horpro of the momentsends a chill to my heart to this day when I recall it. One short, sharp, despairing cry from the swimmer and the cruel jaws of the monster closed upon him and silenced him forever. The shark lashed the water into feam with its tail, then it disappeared below the surrace, and all was still. A bloody patch of water and a hat floating on the surface was all thit was left to mark the spot where a moment before was a powerful swimmer battling with the watery element. The Saratoga was commanded by Capt. Tatnall, somewhat noted since in connection with the Confederate havy. Admiral Parrott of the United States Navy was then a Lieutenant on board of her, and I presume there are others still living who belonged to her crew. From the foregoing experience I have sarrived at the conclusion that, whatever may be the prope Pera Correspondence Cologne Gasette.
The other visitors having by this time left Mehemet Ali, freed from the restraint of speak-ing Turkish and French, lapsed into his native for Turkish and French, appeal and his hative German. He said much about his youth, his early years at the Magdeburg Grammar School, and his exchanging Christianity for El Islam. He said: "You have too much discipline, we have too little; you learn too much, we learn nothing at all. The study of the Koran, though pursued for years by the youthful Turk, does not develop his intellect in the least. It is a mere formal repetition of words, which never rets beyond the dead letter and produces no mental result. And yet I should not like to return to Europe to live in Europe again. With all its shortcomings, I prefer the Orient and El Islam to Christianity and the West. There is no restraint upon the individual in this country. We lead an easy-going life without let or hindrance; while as regards religion you really must consess that your Trinity cannot be mentioned in the same breath with our one and indivisible Allah. What shocks foreigners is our domestic seclusion and the extreme reserve of our women. It is easy to approach the sex in Servia and Bulgaria, and sympathies are soon created wherever women play their role. Of all missionaries those in petiteous have ever produced the most effect. It is a pit the Turks cannot realize this. After all, the vell is not an essential in religion. Our Mohammedan idea of the Almighty is much pure than what you Christians have evolved from the simple teaching of Christ. Believe me, if the intelligent nations of the West, if the Greeks and Romans, if the Germans and French, had sdopted Mohammedanism, it would not have taken them a so many centuries to attain their present degree of culture. It is ever to be regretted that the Turks should be the principal representatives of El Islam; however endowed by nature, they have inherited from their ancesters a nomadizing propensity, which renders it difficult to make them a truly sedentary people. Of course, you will smile when I systat, notwithstanding the gross acts of injustice committed in this country, we are the most righteous people in the world. In point of fact, we are absolutely ruined by our excessive regard for justice. If when conquering this country we had forcibly converted the inhabitants to Mohammedanism, there would now be so oppressed raysh, no reform programmes, no conferences, no protocols. But considerations of equity prevented our having recourse to summary measures; and when Sultan Selim the Cruel, at a later period of our history, proposed to sandon all further expeditions north of the Dambe and to result. And yet I should not like to return to Europe to live in Europe again With all its shortcomings, I prefer the

present version devil, demon, and evil spirits are badly mixed.

Recently, too, in 1830, a German scholar found the most perfect manuscript of the New Testament in existence in a convent, and recently, also, an excellent copy in the Pope's library became accessible to scholars. A better knowledge of Hebrew and Greek now prevails. The real values of Scriptural weights and measures are known.

QUIPS.

It takes a pickpocket to dispurse a crowd. A Yankee editor, in a financial article, says: "Money is close, but not close enough to reach."

It being now late, the Mushir retired to the night, leaving me to sleep on a mattress thrown on the ground more Turcico. I dreamt of the coming Mohammedization of Western Europe, and imagined myself sitting in a mosque, in the garb of a wise Ulema, sermonizing on the decay of Christianity and the necessary unveiling of the fair ladies of Turkey. When, the next morning, the Mushir entered, I told him the cogitations of my head upon my bed. He congratulated me, saying, "I shall yet live to see you a good Mussulman." "The Turkish braid" is the latest novelty in hair-dressing, but the Russian girls say you can't pla-it on them. The first hours of slumber are the sweetest. GEN. GRANT ABROAD.

Patermo Correspondence New York Herald.

The incognito of Gen. Grant is one that no one will respect. He declines all honors and attentions, so far as he can do so without rudeness, and is especially indifferent to the varade and etiquette by which his journey is surrounded. It is amusing, knowing Gen. Grant's feelings on this subject, to read the articles in English and

The first hours of slumber are the sweetest. If ever a man sleeps the sleep of the just, it is when he's just asleep.

"Wring out the old," as the washerwoman said when she lifted an editor's shirt from the suds.—Worcester Press.

A Newburg goat the other day devoured an entire novel at one sitting. That's what you might call a regular swallow-tale goat.

entire govel at one stating. Inter's what you might call a regular swallow-tale goat.

It is suggested that parents be made financially responsible if their children venture upon thin ice. Their danger is liable to induce sympathetic persons to go to their rescue, and thus lives that are really valuable may be put in peril.

A real-haired lady, who was ambitious of literary distinction, found but a poor sale for her book. A gentleman, in speaking of her disappointment, said: "Her hair is red, if her book is not." An auditor, in attempting to relate the joke elsewhere, said: "Siie has red hair, if her pook hasn't."

"Hay ye got airy clock to sell—somethin noice, for a present to me sisther?" "We have all kinds of clocks," replied the jeweler—"twenty-four-hour clocks and eight-day clocks, from \$1.50 up to \$100 in price. Hiere is one that will just suit you—a, fine French clock, worth \$15." "Go'wav wid yer French clock, worth stand whin it sthrikes!"—Oil Uity Derrick.

WESTERN-FARM MORTGAGES.

New York Daily Eutletin, Jan. 22.

The following letter relating to the security of Eastern advances on Western farm-lands is deserving of attention from the standing and ona fides of the writer. We are disposed to think that a great deal of the adverse criticism upon these transactions has arisen from a misconception. The defective security and the losses on Western mortgages apply almost exclusively to loans upon city real estate, and especially upon building-lots connected with speculative schemes. The loans upon farms rest upon a totally different basis, the property in those cases having a solid productive value and having shrunk/little in market value compared with city property. A little discrimination by Eastern writers on this matter might have saved much fijustice and needless alarm:

Deviour, Livingston Co., Ill., Jan. 5, 1878.—To the Editor of the New York Daily Bulletin: The unfavorable comments of some of your city papers upon the security of loans made on Western farms have occasioned a great deal of uncasiness on the part of those who have thus invested, and the numerous inquiries made by my correspondents, induces me to comply with the request of your regular correspondent at this place for facts that may have occurred under my personal observation and in my own business on this subject. It is about fen years since I made my first loans, and, possibly the loaning that I have done may not average with many of the larger firms who do an exclusive loaning business. My loans at first were mostly for personal friends, and through them I have reached many more, so that perhaps no one in the Westloudd cive a greater number of correspondents for the amount loaned. My loans aggregate several hundred thousand dollars, and at the present writing but two parties are in default of interest, and I have never been compelled to make a foreclosure. An extract from my correspondents for the amount loaned, My loans aggregate several hundred thousand dollars, and at the present writing but two parties are in default of interest, and I have never been compelled to make a foreclosure. An extract from my correspondents of the amount loaned, by loans aggregate several hundred thousand dollars, and at the present writing but two parties are in default of interest, and I have ne upon these transactions has arisen from a mis-conception. The defective security and the

farms upon which the loan was secured, and from this cause parties had become suspicious and had lost confidence in Western loans." I would refer you for further infermation on the subject to a very responsible firm in Chicago, D. K. Pearsons & Co.. who have loaned a large amount in this part of the State, and whose business will run up into the millions. They can give you facts that will do away with all uneasiness on the part of your Eastern people. I mention them, knowing them to be a perfectly reliable and honorable firm, whose business has been conducted with care and prudence, without the loss of a dollar to the parties for whom they made investments. Yours traly,

DAVID McWILLIAMS.

THE CURRENCY.

OPEN LETTER TO THE REV. T. L.

CUYLER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROGERS' BANK, BIRON, Ill., Jan. 28.—I inclose herewith an open letter addressed to the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, in reply to an article published by him in the New York Evangelist.

Dudished by him in the New York Evangelist.

I hope you will publish my open letter in The Tribune. Very respectfully,

JUNIUS ROGERS.

BYRON, Ill., Jan. 26.—To the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler—Dear Sir: I read in the New York Evangelist of Jan. 24 the following from your pen:

Evangeist of Jan. 24 the following from your pen:

Just imagine the American Republic stalking into its second century with Tweed and Bland perched on either shoulder, and with a thousand million dollars of plundered money secreted in her carpet-bag! She would be hissed out of Christendom:

Doubtless you mean well, but let's see what, in thus speaking, you are doing. Any man of average intelligence knows that there is such a thing as natural law, and I claim to be of this class, and as one, we know of the law of supply and demand; we know that money is governed by this law; we know that both gold and silver, being coined, is money; we know that gold and silver uncoined is not money.

We know that one of the uses of silver in this country was practically destroyed by the act of demonetization, and nence we know that its value was impaired.

We find, by taking an average value of a large number of articles useful for man, that the purchasing power of silver as bullion, is as great or greater now than it was at the time silver was demonetized. Silver has depreciated in value only as compared with gold.

We know that if its quality as money is restored, its value will increase; we know that if

whalemen being overboard among them, from having their boats capsized or stove, but I have never heard of any of them being molested by the sharks. To the readers of the Chavaide I would say, Never trust so the generosity of is known, the Fish Commissioners to the contrary notwithstanding. Yours truly, "Fras. Cowan."

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

New York Tribune.

The revision of the Bible was the subject treated yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff in the Church of the Covenant. After aketching the history of the translations of the Scriptures from the time of the earliest translators, the speaker reviewed the arguments in favor of a revision as follows:

The present English Bible is the outcome of half a dozen revisions, extending through three generations of church history; but the English language has changed not as much as in carrier of Biblical interpreters. The meanings of words have varied. In the phrase, "Take no thought for the morrow," "thought" means anxious care, as is proved by Shakspeare, who makes one of his characters do of "thought." "Frevent Tormerly means to permit. A revision, therefore, is necessary to prevent the common reader from misconstruing the language.

The tenses of the Greek and its propositions are often meorrectily rendered, and the definite article has often been used for the indentite. Words of different meaning in the original are often translated in English by the same word. The original Bible knows only one devil, although many demonsor or evil spirits, but in the present version devil, demon, and evil spirits are badly mixed.

Recently, too, in 1880, German scholar found the most perfect manuscript of the New Testsment in existence in a convent, and recently, also, an excellent copy in the Februage in the corrective and the recently, also, an excellent copy in the Februage in the corrective and the recently, also, an excellent copy in the Februage in the corrective and the recently, also, an excellent copy in the Februage in the corrective and the research of the

also, an excellent copy in the Pope's library becomes accessible to scholars. A better knowledge of Hebrew and Greek now prevails. The real values of Scriptural weights and measures are knowledge of Hebrew and Greek now prevails. The real values of Scriptural weights and measures are knowledge of Hebrew and Greek now prevails. The real representation on the contract is the safety of the debtor from oppression.

The Constitution guarantees this right; no impairment of contract is allowed. We know that his is good law among nations, States, and individuals throughout the civilized world; we know that this is good law among nations, States, and individuals throughout the civilized world; we know that the representation guarantees this right; no impairment of contract is allowed. We know that his is sood law among nations, States, and individuals throughout the civilized world; we know that the explicit opay in either silver or gold coin; we know that in taking from in the bible, is taking a proper poetical form. Dr. Schaff expresses the hope that within three or four years the work will be finished. The English work will be revised by Americans, and the American work will be subjected to English-speaking people will be obtained.

QUIPS.

It takes a pickness.

oppression, we will not be oppressed; we know that this is asserting our natural rights; we know that the masses must be protected.

We know that the income of the masses is consumed in their living, they leave no moneyed fortune to grow after they have passed away; we know that the present policy of the wealthiest families of the world is to leave their fortunes intact, to go on compounding; we know what compound interest means. We know that if the masses do not protect themselves in their natural rights, the creditor class will not do it for them; we know that it was a crime to demonetize silver, and those who knowingly uphold the act participate in the crime; we know that the act has beggared the masses, and now the creditors' demand must be met; they have taken away our straw, and yot the fall tale of brick is demanded. Their avarice may lare them into the Red Soa.

We know that millions of our people are to-day in want by reason of enforced idleness; we know that the surest way to destroy public credit is to destroy individual credit, bankrupt enterprise, and embarrass the industries.

The poor man would rather work to earn the silver doing, than starve while waiting to work on a "gold basis,"

We know that there is no injustice in tendering payment in silver and gold; we know that it would be great injustice to ourselves to submit to thus Shylock demand; we know that if silver is dethroned as money throughout the civilized nations of the world, it will be our a few years before all the gold of the world will be owned by a few, and the great mass of people will be but slaves; for we know that the commerce of the world is increasing. Many now live who knew the day when there was not a steamship affoat; we know that the production of gold is decreasing, or at least that it does not keep pace with the demand of commerce.

We are opening our eyes to this great conspiracy, organized to crive silver from the money stock of

it does not keep pace with the demand of commerce.

We are opening our eyes to this great conspiracy, organized to crive silver from the money stock of our country. We know the fatd influence of the money power. John Sherman dares to go back on his record; President Hayes talks to the Western people about common honesty, as though he did not know that the Western people were honest.

We know that, in a great measure, the Christian pulpit and press of the East has passed under the baneful influence of the moneyed aristocracy; your slander, quoted above, proves it, so far as you are concerned, else you do it ignorantly. It is high time you consider what your influence is in prostituting the Christian press into an engine of oppression. My acquaintance with you was with the first article you contributed to the Ecangelist, which is the first paper I have any remembrance of, and that runs back hirty-five years, and which I have read weekly since that time. This is the first time I was ever ashamed of any word from your pen. Very truly yours. JUNIUS ROOKES.

THE ULTIMATE RESULTS. To the Editor of The Tribune,
BOONE, Ia., Jan. 28.—The combination of
Wall street and Eastern capitalists, under the

advice of the New York Tribune and allied jour-nals, to bid defiance to the supreme law of the and, and to coerce the West, is fraught with momentous consequences, and demands the gravest attention. Any journal or statesman that will systematcally strive to array one section of our country against another does not deserve the confidence which may have been temporarily bestowed.

It is this arrogance on the part of the East, this dictatorial tone and manner towards the great West, that is to be deprecated and rebuked.

We will not discuss the merits of the Silver bill, except to say that it seems to have been left for these latter-day casuists to discover that there is commercial dishonor and turpitude in carrying out a contract and paying a debt in the strictest compliance with the terms of the orig-

strictest compliance with the terms of the original agreement between the parties.

The West has as much interest in the commercial honor of the nation as Wall street or the New York Tribune, owned by Jay Gould. Western men opened the way to the Gulf of Mexico and marched from Atlanta to the sea, and we most decidedly resent and repel any insinuations that we are false to the honor of the land and Union we have largely contributed to breserve.

Let us for a moment look at the logical results of this Eastern scheme for coorcing the West. You must take our money on our terms, and, if Congress passes the Silver bill, we will make our obligations payable in gold and snap our fingers at the statute. You are the borrowers, and you must accede to our terms.

An attempt was made in 1832 to nullify certain laws of the Federal Government. The world knows the result; and nullification is not say more respectable in New York or the East in 1878 than it was in Charleston in 1832.

But we will grant that a statute of the United States, solemniy enacted by the people in Congress assembled, can be rendered of no effect by the coalition of Eastern capitalists, and that the West, with the law in its favor, is powerless to enforce fit; that we are obliged to recay in gold

ditions will be imposed. What will be the results?

There are some laws of finance that are not governed by the policy of Wall street; some canons of business that are independent of coalitions, and that survive all attacks. These are the law of supply and demand. If the West must mortgage its farms, bond its villages, and hypothecate its various securities and pay gold, ahe may as well go to Europe for ner loans, where she can be accommodated with money at lower rates and upon conditions less burdensome than the Eastern people will impose.

To-day there are millious of dollars of English money seeking investment in the West at low rates of interest.

tions less burdensome than the Eastern people will impose.

To-day there are millions of dollars of English money seeking investment in the West at low rates of interest.

English insurance companies are carrying large numoers of Western risks. Is there not a deep significance in these signs of the times? If the creditor classes shall think best to combine to coerce the debtor class.—if the East shall try to push the West and the South to the wall,—will not the West and South combine for protection? If we must pay our debts in gold, we will borrow gold in Europe and thwart the schemes of the Eastern money-holders.

If their money is too sacred for us, their goods are too high for us. If we are driven to Europe for our monetary accommodations, shall we not buy our goods where they are the cheapest? If the East antagonizes the West and South, and forces them to combine for protection against the extortions and coercive policy, can the East complain if the West and South repeal every vestige of the protective tariff? "Whom the gods would destroy they firs' make mad."

And if the East, goaded on by an insane desire to coerce the West, shall call down upon her own head the thunderboil she has forged, who shall commiserate her? There are other ways of sending our grain and produce to Europe than by Eastern railways and the port of New York. The Mississippi, thanks to Western valor, flows "unvexed to the sea." There are no railway magnates to place an embargo on the Father of Waters, and the march of events points out, as with the hand of Providence, the natural channel for Western commodities to Europe. Then the West can improve and widen the ship-canal around Niagara Falls, and Chicago can ship her produce direct, without breaking bulk, to Liverpool.

These things are not visionary. They are the ultimate and not very far distant results of the policy of the East in regard to the Silver bill. The West and South, united in commercial interest, can invoke the talisman of Free Trade. Should the East force them to do it,

Then let the East beware of the logical results of ther own policy ere she commits an error which she can never retrieve, and which will invoke ruin upon her own interests.

LORAN W. REYNOLDS.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Attempt of a Texas Paper to Stir Up Trouble Between the Two Republics by Printing Bogus Translations—Efforts of the New Mexican Administration to Bring the New Mexican Administration to Bring Order Out of Chaos. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 23.—Upon my return from the Rio Grande I found that the most

terrific hostilities were threatened, all owing to certain alleged translations by the San Antonio Express from El Combate, a paper said to be published at the City of Mexico. But what aston-ished me most was to find that the New York Heraid, the mirror of the news of the world, had gravely reprinted the articles in question. and thereupon the diplomatic or confidential agent of Mexico at Washington had rushed into print, denying the story, and asserting that no such articles were printed. The denial was based upon the following facts as I know

them to exist: First-The article which appeared in the paper here, claiming to be a translation from El Combate, was never printed in that paper. Second-There is no such officer in the Mexi-

can army as Gen. Don Cresencio Fulano. Third-There is no such paper published in Mexico as El Combate, and Fourth—If there was any such a paper, the author of the article (Mr. Sweet, one of the city

editors of the Express, and local correspondent of the New York Herald) never saw it. Even the Spanish paper printed here by intelligent gentlemen was in doubt as to whether

the articles were true or not for some days, and only last Saturday ventured to deny them as fabrications. But the thing succeeded so well that Mr. Sweet has another batch printed in the Express of the 19th (copy transmitted herewith). This thing is regarded here as a good joke on the Mexicans and the Northern papers which reprinted the articles. This class of articles, gravely printed on the editorial page of the leading newspaper in Western Texas,—in fact, the second paper in importance and circulation in the State,—are illustrative of just the measure of the reliability of Texas reports on the Mexican Border troubles, and Texans furnish the most of them. And then think of the New York Herald directing Mr. Sweet to interview the man who made the translation and get his affirmation of the story!

York Herald directing Mr. Sweet to interview the man who made the translation and get his affirmation of the story!

The irregularity of the malls between this point and Mexico accounts, in a large measure, for the wast of a better understanding between the intelligent people of the two sections. Letters and papers are often seven months in reaching this place from Monterey, 350 miles distant, and oftener they are never received at all. And yet merchandise trains are constantly on the road between the two places. All important mail tor points in the United States from the Northern States of Mexico is sent by private hands to San Antonio, and forwarded by post from there.

At present, the country between Monterey and Brownsville, that is, the mountainous region, is infested with robbers, and the stages, which travel without a guard of troops, are stopped and robbed with a frequency that would bring the blush to the cheek of the "road-agents" in the neighborhood of Deadwood. These same fellows, or their kind, extend their operations over to the vicinity of Piedras Negras, but they may be restrained by the recens order of Gen. Falcon, directing that they be shot when captured by troops. The truth is undeniable, that President Diaz is the best Executive the Republic of Mexico has ever had. His familiarity with the laws, manners, progress and extent of civilization in the United States is enabling him to bring something like order out of his land of chaos and revolutions. His Minister of the Treasury, Mr Romero, from his long residence at Washington, is emimently fitted for the post of Cabinet adviser. Diaz is making an earnest effort to separate Church and State, with the view of inaugurating free schools, and thus elevating the standard of intelligence. But he has an ignorant, superstitious populace to deal with, and the enages which he desires to bring about are not the work of a day. When he found himself at the head of the Government be had an empty treasury, a ragged army which had been paid in a debased coin,

CURRENT OPINION.

The gold-money people are so anxious to have us do what the contract in our bonds does not call for, it would to well for them to explain what was the point in msking any contract at all. Their idea seems to be that we must pay whatever the bondholders ask ust pay, without any regard to the terms of the contract, and it would be just as well, therefore, toabolish that useless document altogether.—St. Lass Republican (Dem.).

Strange to say, the gold-bulls of New York Strange to say, the gold-bulls of New York did not meet with the success, in their State Legislature, which they had anticipated. The anti-silver resolutions which they had introduced were met by a counter resolution in favor of the remonstization of silver a a legal-tender equally with gold; and thereapon the Senate, before whom the subject had arisen, took counsel of prudence, and laid the whole matter on the table.—Cincinnati Times (Rep.).

The country has been harassed and sickendleng enough with the politics of retrospection

The country has been harassed and sickened long enough with he politics of retrospection and recrimination,—a ceaseless and cumulative vendetta, raging and foundering like a huge, blind, headless monster, in sidesolate circle. The hope of the country is in the politics which broods not morbidly on the misakes, the miscarriages, the irreparable losses, thedead issues of the past, but yearns reverently for the light and the wisdom or the future.—Gaiveston (Tex.) News (Dem.).

Precisely why Selator Blaine, who never saw Maine until he we old enough to run for Con-

Precisely why Sciator Blaine, who never saw Maine until he we old enough to run for Congress, should be so zeilously affected for the honor of the Pine-Tree Statum an ancient controversy, does not appear. The suggestion that the Senator remembers that he was wounded by Massachusetts in the Cincinnati Convention has weight. At any rate, he is avenged. There was no Webster to answer him with, "The past, at least, is secure," etc. But Senators Daves and Hoar leaped nimoly to the defense, and desinded the Old Bay State with such powers as tley wield. And the artful

onking languishingly held out a flag of truce as applauded his former enemy, Blaine. On the hole, ex-Góv. William King seems to have come second best.—New York Times (Rep.).

Mr. Hoar gave Blaine as good as he sent It was a mistake, however, to show Blaine any courtesy or any consideration. He does not de-serve it. He should be put down. His record a speaker of the House of Representatives is a valspeaker of the House of Representatives is a vincrable point which places him at the mercy of a enemies. If he has not the grace to keep the pea in the Senate, it is desirable to make him an example and a warning to all men not to sacrifitheir consciences to their ambition.—Worcest. (Mass.) Gazette (Rep.).

(Mass.) Gazette (Rep.).

The people of the North who are disposed to come and make their homes in this State should be disabused of the erroneous and all-too-prevalen impression that we are hostile to them. It is our enemies who say that the Southern people are inimical to the settler from Yankeeland. There is no truth in the assertion. The Northern immigrant is welcomed among us; and all homest folks who come with boundable intentions will have the right and of good-fellowship extended to them. We are sure of it.—Rateigh (N. C.) New (Dem.).

He (Senator Blaine) desecrated an occasion He (Senator Blaine) descerated an occasion which he might have nobly improved. He violated all the proprieties, distorted history, and introduced State fluds that have been decently buried, and for no earthly reason that we can imagrae, save to punish Massachnsetts for supporting Mr. Bristow in the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Blaine is too able a man, too secure in the admiration of an immense following, and too far removed from the need of demagoquery, to thus lower himself. And we say this far more in sorrow than in anger.—New York Mail (Rep.).

While in Upper East Tennessee I met gentleman who was a member of the Brownlow Legislature, but, since the collapse of that law naking concern, had been pursuing the peace ife of a farmer. He wanted to bet \$50 that I co life of a farmer. He wanted to bet \$50 that I coule not find a true-blue, simon-pure East-Tennessee Republican who approved Hayes' policy of appointing Democrats to office, or his Civil-Service notious. 'D-n Civil Service!' said this man, with energy: 'how the devil are you going to pay a fellow for working like thunder for the party and boarding himself meantine unless you give him an office?'-H. V. Redtaid in Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Eep.).

The leaders of the Eastern Democracy The leaders of the Eastern Democracy, with their ideas, ought to be tossed overboard. They are as bitter enemies of the people and of the national prosperity as any Republican can be. Their votes in Congress, in conventions, wherever cast, are cast against the people whose instrument the Democratic party assumes to be. They are cumberers of the ground. They have led the party to disaster in the past. If the National Democratic party seeks to spread justice and prosperity over the land, it will spurn their councils. If it seeks success with the people, it will ignore them in the next contest.—Cincinnali Enquirer (Dem.).

We hope the statues of Gov. Winthrop and Gov. King will not take up the quarrel of Mas-sachusetts with Maine as savagely as the Senators from those two States yesterday felt themselves from those two States y esterday felt themselves moved to do. It will go more hardly in that case with the statue than it yesterday went with the Senator from Maine; for the sculptor who has done Gov. Winthrop in marble has set his venerable head so loosely on his venerable throat that it lies tilted at an angle in his auge stiff raf, like the head of John the Baptist on its charger, ready to be fung like a cannon-ball at the successful secreter who rent the Province of Maine from the Massachusetts Bay, and has now been rewarded for it by a niche in the American Pantheon.—New York World (Dem.).

An affair which, though it came to nothing, is of national importance and interest, is the

ing, is of national importance and interest, is the reported conspiracy, with Mr. Tilden at the head of it, to turn Hayes out. After the mistake of of it, to turn Hayes out. After the mistake of agreeing to the Electoral Commission had wrought its mischief, and after the decision of that Commission, the impression was universal that Mr. Tilden acquiesced—that is, renounced what he and the majority of the people believed to be his right, for the sake of the peace of the country. Under this impression, excitement speedily died out, and there was a general feeling of relief that civil war had been averted, though at the expense of justice. The timidity and suplemense of Mr. Tilden at the critical moment, while it cteated much disgust, prepared the country for the acquiescence given out by his plueness of Mr. Tilden at the critical moment, while it cteated much disgust, prepared the country for the acquiescence given out by his friends, and induced a general acceptance of the situation. The public regarded that as the end of the matter, and, while they looked upon hir. Tilden with varying feelings, they neither expected nor demanded anything more from him. He had stepped down from his station as the representative of a party,—resigned his commission, so to speak. But at the time of the "plan" it oonst President Hayes) he must be considered as having acted in his individual capacity as the cialmant of an office. He did not represent the country or the party, and the plot, if really devised, dwindles into the proportions of a mere conspiracy. That it was to take the form of a legal proceeding, and be sustained by members of both parties, does not alter its character. A quo warranto, or a bill adopted by the Senate and House, ejecting a President from office, would disturb the peace of the country the same as any other form of revolution. Few will believe that the plot could have had any chance of success, and his part in it will not improve the popular estimate of Mr. Tilden's judgment or patriotism. The serious fact is the possibility of such schemes being entertained by prominent politicians. The alleged plot relied, in part, for success on the mere when or ambition of a few Senators holding the balance of power. If shrewd politicians can calculate upon such an element in matters involving the stability of the Government and so grave an issue as exil war, it will occur to

matters involving the stability of the Governme and so grave an issue as evil war, it will occur thinking people that our institutions rest on sandy foundation.—New Orleans Times (Dem.).

thinking people that our institutions rest on a sandy foundation.—Aew Orleans Times (Dem.).

A Mischievous Monkey.

Pittaburg Chromicle.

We allude to the particular monkey domicfled at the Allegheny City Home. The kind-hearted Superintendent, Mr. Grubbs, places no restraint on the monkey, but generally allows her the freedom of the house. Recently it seems she presumed on the familiarity existing between herself and officers and inmates by visiting certain apartments, the doors of which were locked against her. Her surreptitious visits were made by clambering up the door and crawling through the transom. In one of the rooms thus invaded the monkey's experience was anything but delightful. It was the medical department, and once inside she helped herself. She first placed to her nose a bottle containing ammonia; then she drank a little of the drug, when, with a sharp, shrill yell she dropped the bottle on the floor, bounded over the door and into the corridor, where she inaugurated a terribe "chatter" intermixed with violent sneezing and a paroxysm terrible to behold. She was furious with rage, and her mode of relating her experience was ludierous and afforded witnesses a deal of amusement. Finally she adjourned to the basement and kidnapped a kitten, causing consternation of the mother cat in that department, who "scatted" around at a lively rate. The monkey at once retreated, and when found in one of the upper apartments was consoling herself by nursing the kitten. A flerce struggle occurred between the Superintendent and monkey before she would release her grip on the kidnapped feline, and then she became melancholy again. Now, as she passes the medicine-room, she hangs her head at half-mast, and apparently says, "I want no more of the pie."

When a neglected cold develops a constant cough, shortness of breath, and wasting of flesh, you may be sure the lungs are seriously threatened, and that a roomption and bronchitis.

THE THESBURE BHANCE OFFICES. In ORDEN TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

on Saturdays:

UwilLOX. Bookseller and Stationer, 170

Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-ay.

S. M. WALDES, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000

West Madison-st. near Western-stationer, etc., 1000

West Madison-st. near Western-stationer, etc., 1000

Bue Island-ay. corner of Haisted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st. vision-st. H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL-NO LOST, LADY, LOST PURSE and was recognized on corner of Twenty-seconds. and Indiana-av. Call at 1200 Prairie. PERSONAL-MATE. SYMPATHIZE. EXPECTED to hear every day last week. Don't forget. ALEX. DERSONAL-TIME: SATURDAY AT 7 P.M. TIME.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROE-for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. POR SALE-BAY HORSE, I. 200 POUNDS; KIND; aingle or double; must sell. Also sleigh, 171 State-st., or stable. Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-sv.

FOR SALE-A GOOD, HEAVY WORK-HORSE, 7 years of age. Apply at the barn at the rear of readence, 265 Michigan-W HEAVY HORSES, ALL sound and kind, suitable for Eastern market and draft. F. J. HERRY, 50 Twenty-second-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP.

The Union Furniture Company, 503 West Madison st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

Wanten-A Good Marrie-Top Bed-Room set; must be a bargain. Address Y 6, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-IN A MANUFACTURING business; advertiser is now employed in the concern, and having the opercunity of purchasing would like to be joined in that purpose by a good salesaman with moderate capital; business well established and PUR SALE-GOLD BASIS—20 FEET FRON ner North Lasalle and Schiller-sta., at foot; well worth \$125. C. S. ENGLE, Room 6 politan Block.

POR SALE—AT, \$2.50 PER ACRE, \$68 ACRES to choice selected land in Butler County, Kansas, worth \$5 per acre cash, but we must have money. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 10, 150 Clark-st. TO RENT_HOUSES.

North Side.

To RENT-NORTH DIVISION-IN A DESIRABLE section heat Lincoin Park, a two-story and basement brick, it rooms, furnace, modern improvements, and rood barn. Syr. 50 per month; a new three-story and basement south fronk waituit grained throughout, at low price is evoum fast, but water, etc., \$18. CHARN, HALK, 133 Kandolph-st.

West Side,
TO RENT-BRICK HOUSES, WEST SIDE, SS. \$10,
\$15, \$20; sell on monthly payments; kreat bargains. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st. TO RENT-523-12-EOOM MARBLE DWELLING, fernace, gas-fixtures, screens, etc.; a small amount of furniture very cheep. 64 Vincounce-av.

TO RENT_ROOMS, dead West Side.

TO RENT-SIP PER MONTH, NEW 2-STORY BRICK house, 17 Filimber-st.; 812 per month, 3-story frame, 1600 West Folk-st.; 85 per month, 4-story frame, 1600 West Folk-st.; 85 per month, 4rst floor 20 Harvard-st. Inquire at 356 Western-av.

TO RENT—S15 PER NONTH, FINE2-STORY BRICK house, 1020 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st.
TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS FOR light houseke-ping. 156 South Sangamon-st., cheap. TO RENT-NEAR UNION PARK. 3 TO 5 ROOMs for light housekeeping or en suite. Apply in store, 672 Lake-st. South Side.
To RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED BOOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.
To RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS. NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st. TO RENT -PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms en suite or single. 384 Michigan-av., near Tweifth-st.

TO RENT-ONE-HALF OF THIRD FLOOR, 143

State-st. Inquire on fourth floor. To RENT-12 ELDRIDGE-COURT. SUITE OF nicely-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water; also single room; private family. TO HENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from care, free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF 136 AND
138 Madison-st. and 144 Clark-st., over store now
occupied by Golden Eagle Clothing Store, corner Clark
and Madison-sts.; frontage, 50 feet on Madison and 3:
on Clark; steam heat; fine light; low rent. Apply to
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 143 LaSaile-st.

TO RENT-A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GAR-dener to lease about ten acres of good land, with house, barn, and well, near Fifty-fifth-st. inquire at 141 Stewart-av., near Meagher-st. WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY on South Side by a young man an unfurnished square room, with breakfast and tea, with privilege of stable. Address Y II. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS, WITH and without board, for shout 100 ladies and gon-tlemen. State full particulars to Folly Theatre (late Globe). Globe).

WANTED-TO RENT-A 4 OR 8-ROOM UNFURnished cottage on South side: am no Vanderbilt,
so make rent low. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY TWO GENTS, A SUITE
of two rooms, unfurnished, except carpet, in privaite family, on North Side in bleasant locality. Address X 28, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, consisting of parior and bedroom. Address Y 28, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—A NICE ASSORT ment of furnished rooms to rent, with board

10 ment of furnished rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.
21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—Single rooms with board from \$3 to \$7 per week; transient rates \$1 per day, 21 restaurant meal tickets \$4 72 EAST VAN BÜREN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS. nicely furnished; good board at reduced rates if desired; house quiet and respectable.
230 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF communications and engineering the product of the produ

West Side.

11 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—THE BEST OF board at the lowest rates, with or without rooms. North Side.

258 East ONTARIO-ST.—Two NICELY FURgentiemen, with or without board.

PROWN'S HOTEL. 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board. S., 85.30 per week; without board, 52 and 82.30; day board. 85.60; lodging. 30 cts. CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 381, 383, 385, AND 337
CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 381, 388, 385, AND 337
CState-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House—
Board with room per day, 81.50 and 32; per week, 84,
87, and 88. Hooms well furnished; board first-class.

NEVADA HOTEL, 143 AND 150 WARASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to 87 per week. Day board, 84 per week.

DOARD-AND ROOM BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN
in a private family on South Side north of Eighteenth-st.; references exchanged. Y 25, Tribune.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at l.AUNDERS' private office, 120 Raniolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854. solph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A NY SUMS OF MONEY TO SUIT LOANED ON furniture, without removal, planos, or any good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

(ASH PAID FOR OLO GOLD AND SILVER. Of the PAID FOR OLO GOLD AND SILVER. Of every description as GOLD-SNID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1885.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE. PIANOS, etc., without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune. I currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

Cilver 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES

of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of

Tribune Company.

O PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED

Of farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN &

PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS EASTERN LADY HAVING A thorsugh and practical knowledge of the laundry business, having some roady cash, wishes to meet a gentleman who can furnish at least \$200 cash and join her in the laundry business in some central location. Call at Room 5, Brown's Hotel. 276 State-st.

TMPLOYMENT FOR MEMBERS OF MASONIC frateralty only; \$218 to \$25 steek. traveling salesmen wanted. 86 Washington-st., Room 4. men wanted. 86 Washington st., Room 4.

POR SALE—CHEAP, JAPANESE STORE AT 196
Clark's 4. Owner obliged to go to Russia. A bargain for some one.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GENERAL STOCKS
of goods in Illinois: doing a business of \$60,000 a
vear: location the very best: unusual chance for a man
wanting a first-class business. The store will not be
sold to move. Good cases. The store will not be
sold to move. Good cases. The store will not be
sold to move. Good cases. The store will not be
sold to move. The store will not be
sold to move the store will not be
sold to

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD PAYING HOTEL, LOcated on the Western Union Railroad, for exchange for a stock of merchandise or Texas lands. Apply to K. T. STABECK, Sands House, corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., to-day, from 10 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m., or address K. T. STABECK, Freeport, Ill. O EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON Sanigamon-st. for improved or unimproved farm in wa or Kansas. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. Iowa or Kanesa. MATSON HILL, 97 washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEST-EGG OF
Ortune to say 4,641 acres of splendid land, adapted for both rarm and ranche, on a raifroad in prosperous Texas, for a fresh stock of goods or groceries of
value of \$25,000. A plat, with full description, can be
had. Address owner P. O. Box 61, Graham, Tex. WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE PROP-erty worth \$5,000 and business property worth \$1,000, in a good railross town to the property worth goods preferred. Address P. O. Bor 89, Fairfield. In.,

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-A. BOUN-ST. CHICAGO.

T.CE-FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS. ADDRESS SAMUEL
MARTIN, Burke's Hotel.

T.CE-PAINTES WISHING ICE BY CAR-LOAD OR
larger quantities can be supplied by addressing, or
calling at corner of Twenty-fourth and Butier-st. O.
e. W. GUTHRIE.

L. ADIES, I WILL SEND PRICE TO ANY ONE A
pamobilet synopsis of De La Banta's Advice to
Ladies, and any toilet recipe asked.

WHO HAS ABOUT \$500 TO PUT NOW INTO
W good Nebraska and Kansas lands, or a clear house
(8 rooms) and lot near Milwaukee-av. Y 91, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-ON TUESDAY, 207H INST., ON CANAL port-ay, car, or near conner of West Adams as clinton-ats., a mink fur cohar, name Sarah Salisbur on same. Reward by leaving same at 105 Dearborn-ay

OST-220 REWARD-ON MADISON.ST., RR
L tween Aberdeen and Haisted-ats., a pockethoo containing letters, gold ring, and money. Finder with please return to 425 and 454 Milwaukee-ay.

STRAYED-OR STOLEN-MONDAY NIGHT, FROM SAMPSON, 470 Fifteenth-at.

BOOKS.

A CATALOGUE OF CHEAF BOOKS.

A CATALOGUE OF CHEAF BOOKS WILL BY SOUR, 102 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORK
of the standard of the standard work o PAID FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. II be braties and small lots of books bought. Gill BERT, 21 South Clarret. FOR SALE.

POR SALE—CHEAP—S LARGE SAFES,
I standing desk,
I surnance,
I large sofa,
Apply at GROVER & BARER SEWING-MACHINE
COMPANY, 47 Jackson-st.
POR SALE—ABOUT 50 PRET OF PIRST-CLASS
black wants shelving, suitable for bottled goods.
CHAPIN & GORE, 73 and 75 Monroe-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALES man for country store. No other need apply a 22 North Clark-st.

WANTED-A TOUNG MAN FOR TIMEKERPEI
At a fertilizer works in Union Stock, Yards; also e
bookkeeper for down-town; ressonable salary. Apply
co-day at H Markel-sa. WANTED-A FEW BOTTOMERS ON MEN'S CALP
BOOKS: steady work: FOREFAUGH & TARBOX. WANTED—A SMART BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS old, who lives with his parents, to learn the printer's trade. Call at 60 Dearborn-st., McCormick Block.

WANTED-A RESTAURANT COOK AT BURCKY W & MILAN'S, 148 South Ciark-st.

WANTED—A TEMPERATE. STEADY COMPOStior to set about 7,000 ems per day and take pay in
board and a small amount of cash. Address, stafing
what you will work for per week. Y 34. Tribune affice.

WANTED—BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO RUN CIgar-boa factory. None but an experienced hand
wanted. "Address, immediately, stating wages wanted,
etc., JOHN GROSS, Ottawa, Ill.

MANTED-LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL watches, is evelry, needles, thromos, photographs, stationery, cutlery, plated-ware, tricks, ct.; over a thousand fast-selling articles; inducements unequaled. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 67 Jackson st. C. M. LIMINGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-ss.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE; DEscribes agents goods; circulation 10,000; ninh year; 3 mos. 19c; 1 year, 25c. J.P. SCOTI, 40 Dearborn-ss.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING SOMETHING PROPERSIVE. A LIBERT SOMETHING PROPERSIVE. A LIBERT SEEKING SOMETHING SEEKING SOMETHING SEEKING SEEKING SEEKING SOMETHING SEEKING S WANTED-A PORTER. NICOLL, THE TAILOR, 214 and 216 South Clark-st. Come well recom mended.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND OFFICE
in the afternoon, for scholarship in a business
college. Address F 9, Tribune effice.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics,

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer for general housework in a small private family. Apply at 13 State-st. WANTED-A THOROUGH COMPETENT COOR
for small family; also good house girl; must com
well recommended. Apply at 549 Michigan-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GEN eral housework at 834 West Washington-st. Ref erence required. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of two. Apply at 163 MANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT GIRL
With good reference, by a family of two, a short
distance in the country; good wages to the right one.
So South Franklin-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; German or Scandinavian. Apply at 397 MICHIGAN-AV.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral houseworks must be a good washer and
ironer. Apply at 406 Superior-st., after 10 a.m.

WWANTED—PANTRY GIRL. CALL AT OFFICE
Burke's Hotel, 140 and 142 Madison-st. WANTED-A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL TO DO

WANTED-A TIDY, INTELLIGENT, PROTEST-ant girl to wait supon children; references re-quired. 797 Michigan-av. WANTED-A PIEST-CLASS SHIET IRONER AT the Occidental Loundry, 112 South Haisted-st.

Housek cepers.

Housek cepers.

WANTED-BY A BACHELOR, LIVING NEAR Hyde Park, a middle-aged person to take entira harge of a small house; must be a good cook and aundress. Give address where party can be seen. Adrees Y 24, Tribune omics

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Hookheepers, Clerks, &cs HTUATION WANTED-IN A RETAIL GROCERY you competent and experienced enleaman; good city forences. Y 21, Tribune ones. references. Y.2. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS had several years experience in a general merchandise store in the country in a wholesale grocery or boot and sloce establishment. Address Y.7. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR STEWARD by in boot or as manager of restaurant by one who understands the business in every department; first-class reference, and can influence trade. Address to-day Y.33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN.
Situation Wanted-By A Young Man.
Situation work and make himself generally useful;
best of reference given, if required. Pease call or address Jri Wost Tweltthest, up-states.

Conchmen, Tenmsters, &c. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS Coachman in a private family; one that can be highly recommended. Y 31, Tribune odice,

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; can milk; good references. Y 10, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general house work. Bost of references. Call at SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS AS and second giri in a private family. Can give charge references. Call for two days at 341 On North Side.

city references. Call for two days at 341 Ongost., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL Of or second work or dining work. Can find the best of city references. Call at 919 Dearborn-9t.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Call at 312 West Noble-9t., near Chicago-Av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESFANT GIRL to do second work, or take care of children and light second work, titler in the city or country. Address J Es, iii Calumet-4v.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A POUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Call, after Sunday, at 148 West Jackson-9t.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework; good reference. Call two days at 884 Butterfield-sc.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook the other to do second work. Inquire at 168 Erast Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Ogiffs: one as cook, the other to do second work. Inquire at 10g Frat Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl to cook, wash, and iron. Jiso, a good girl to do second work or general housework: the best of reference given. Please call, for two days, at 15g South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY Competent Scotch Canadian girl to do second work good reference. Y 23, Tribuae office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL States, the cook of the

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, RELIABLE girl to do second work, Call at 237 Hubbard-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPRTENT EN-glish girl with references from first-class families to do second work, with washing and broning it de-sired, or as isundress in private family; will do general work; fully competent to ful any bosition. Call at 87 Vernon-av.

Work; ruly competent to all any bostacle. Call at any Vernon ac.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO CAPABLE of iris, one as cook, the other as second girl, or either one capacle of general housework; references very best. Call at 257 West Hearty-st., near Asiliand-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL of or general housework in a private family. Please call or address 1407 South Haisted-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a hotel or boarding-house. Call 627 State-m. B HOSE OF OGNUME ROUSE. CASE OF SEASON SET OF SEASON OF Siri to cook, wash, and fron, and perrectly uncerstands her bussiness. Address Y 20, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 1129 State-21, call Wednesday and Thuriday.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework, or to assist in kitchen. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; can furnish good city reference. Call or address No. 20 Hubbard-28t, for three days.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL Office of the seen for three days at No. 4 Fifteenth-36.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL Office general bousework in a small private family; in a good washer and ironer; guod references. Call as 73 West Admis-34.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK. Washer, and ironer, or will do second work; have references. Call or address MAGGIE G, Employment Office for Women, 61 Lassine-8t.

Office for Women, of Lazafic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL
to do cooking or general housework. Call for two
days as 50 West Jackson-st. No postal cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
Dyoung cirl to assist in housework or do second work.
Please call at 101 Pole-st, west of Camal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl to do second work or assist in sewings reference given. Call at 500 Michigan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS
as first-class cook and second girl; references if required. Please address Y 32, Trioune onice.

SCHIMSTREAMS.

Scamstresses.

Situation wanted—by a german girl to bourn-av.

Nitrses.

Situation wanted—by an american woman of middle age to take care of child or children of any age from two weeks to ten years. Can also sew by hand or machine. Helerepass first-class a daires of 7, Triume office. 7. Irioune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT PERSoga to take care of children and sow, or do second
work; no objection to the country; good reference. 754
West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG REALTHY
O woman as wet nurse. Baby 2 weeks old. Apply at
sol South Jefferson-st.

Employment Agencies.

Situations wanted-families in Want of good Scandinavian or German female help can supplied at 6. DUNES office, 171 North Hallen.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAIR BT MAIL

Daily Edition, one year

Paris of a year, per month.

Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious

Double Sheet.

Esturday Edition, twelve pages.

Tri-Weekly, one year.

Paris of a year, per month. WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

office order, or in registered letters, at our risk TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offi-NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc AADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere.
I. Maniler, Agent.
LONDON. Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand.
IENEY F. GILLI-9, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle
Engagement of Robson and Crane Combination. "Our
Bachelors." Afternoon and evening. MeVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearbor.

All the Rage."

Haverly's Theatre.
street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of bles. "The Phoenix." Afternoon and even

Colseum Novelty Theatre. Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. ariety performance. New Chicago Theatre. Clark street, opposite Sherman House. 'From the litar to the Scaffold' and 'My Mother-in-Law." Af-ernoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and stronger in the leading departments. Mess pork closed 5c per bri higher, at \$10.72% @10.75 for February and \$10.90@10.92% or March. Lard closed a shade firmer, at \$7.27% for February and \$7.37% 67.40 for March. Meuts were firmer, at \$3.80 per 100 lbs for boxed shoulers and 5%c for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.03 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed %c higher, at \$1.03 for January and \$1.03% for March. Corn closed %c lower, at 39% e spot and 11% for May. Oats closed %c lower, at 23% e spot and 24c for March. Rye was steady. at 49% c. Barley closed furner, at 49c for February and 50c for March. Horse neared higher, but closed dull. for March. Hogs opened higher, but closed dull and weak at Monday's prices, at \$3.80@4.05. Catand weak at Monday's prices, at \$3.00(24.05. Cartille were active and unchanged, with sales at \$2.00 (25.65. Sheep sold at \$3.00(24.25. In store in this city last Saturday evening: 1,480,450 bu wheat, 648,470 bu corn, 196,329 bu oats, 189,618 bu rye, and 745,090 bu barley. Also affoat in the bu rye, and va, oso on beriev. Also anoat in the harbor: 256, 741 bu wheat, 325, 897 bu corn, and 116, 871 bu oats. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 101 cars wheat, 124 cars corn, 42 cars oats, 13 cars rye, 57 cars barley. Total, 339 cars, or 97,000 bu. One hundred collars in gold would buy \$102.25 in greenbacks at the clear.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 97%.

The batch of very hard cases recently collected within the Kent County Jail at Grand Repids, Mich., yesterday "made things het" by throwing straw into the ventilators and setting the jail on fire. Althoug htheir attempt to destroy the struc ure was succeasful, entailing a loss of some \$16,000, still not one of them escaped, and they will be transferred to an edifice in Kalamazoo which good deal more stone and s deal less ventilation than the iron-plated cage in Grand Rapids.

The Pope is said to be preparing an allocu tion against Russia on account of the per-secution of Catholies in Poland, and also against King HUMBERT because of his asption of the title of King of Italy. The aged prisoner of the Vatican would seem to be suffering from a fresh breaking out of the old sore, as he has refused his god-daughter, en of Portugal, King HUMBERT'S ion to his presence because she resides with her brother at the Quirinal during her sojourn in Rome.

A noteworthy innovation upon the shipping regulations which have practically abolished the American merchant marine occurred yesterday in a bill which passed the use, anthorizing the purchase by the opworth Scientific Expedition of a suitable vessel in the markets of the world, and when purchased, to sail it under an Ameri ister. Of course the New England on to the bill, but its passage by a large najority indicated that these favored prohists are losing their grip upon tariff

Considering that the relations existing between Guibord and the graveyard in which he lies have been cemented in a manner as enduring as divine mercy, the implacable as enemies who so long refused rest to his heretical bones have lately directed their energies to the destruction of the In-stitut Canadien, at Montreal, which they look upon as the poisonous fount from which emanate all the woes which have harassed their holy faith. An infernal machine was yesterday found in the main hall of the building, which, had it done its work, would have brought about one of the most appalling catastrophes ever recorded in peaceful times.

The European newsgatherers are trying to work up a breeze between Austria and Russia on the subject of the peace conditions. If the latter were correctly reported in the alleged official announcement by the London journals, it is difficult to see where Austria's interests have been disregarded to the extent of bringing about a as all the conditions affecting territorial rectification in Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Bulgaria were left open for future conation, in which Austria and the other Powers were to have a voice. There is good reason to believe that the reports of a serious breach in the Triple Alliance are considerably ex-

One of the stereotyped objections raised against the circulation of silver dollars is, that they are too big and heavy to be used in large transactions. The reply to this ob-jection is, that business men keep their money balances on deposit in banks and not money balances on deposit in banks and not in their pocket-books, and they transfer it to in favor of fixing the maximum rate of intheir creditors, customers, and correspond-ents by checks and drafts in 99 cases out of 100, and seldom handle the the Indianapolis Journal, are going to form money itself except when they deposit it. a new party and tear the country to pieces. tional conglomeration of lunacies to be tacked on a legitimate issue of the day is at

ment Sub-Treasury, and receive therefor Treasury certificates of deposit, setting forth the amount of bullion or the number of dollars so deposited. These certificates can be made of \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 each, in the similitude of bank notes or greenbacks, and payable to bearer. The bullion certificates will be first-rate collaterals on which to borrow money, and will sell to any banker at, say, 99 per cent of their face in silver coin, while the dollar certificates will pass as money at their face as free ly as bank notes now do. This simple arrangement will obviate all the remaining objections which the sour, hypercritical goldites are raising on the score of weight or convenience in handling silver money.

It has been decided by the Cabinet to order the Mint at Philadelphia to resume the coinage of trade dollars. Complaint is made that the monopoly of this coinage by the Mints at San Francisco and Carson City gives the bullion-holders of the Pacific Coast an undue advantage, and hence the order for the reception of silver metal and the coinage of trade dollars at Philadelphia. A bill has been favorably considered by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, ordering the discontinuance of the coin of silver 20-cent pieces, which were origi nally devised as a convenience, but which, from their similarity to 25-cent pieces, have proved to be a nuisance.

The eleven Western States, including Missouri, gave 87 votes for the MATTHEWS silver resolution and 5 against it. The fifteen Southern States gave 78 votes for the silver resolution and 7 against it. The nine Eastern States voted 21 for and 65 against the resolution. The three Pacific States voted 4 for and 2 against. Thus three of four sections of the Union-West, South, and Pacific—supported the resolution, and only one section—the East—opposed it, and even there the second largest State in the Union -Pennsylvania-gave nearly two-thirds o her vote for silver. In the face of such manimity of sentiment on the part of the people's representatives, will the President venture to interpose the veto against the demand of the American people?

The opinion is held at the War Department that Sirring Bull is once more on United States soil, and that he has under his command a formidable and well-armed force of hostiles consisting, in addition to the band which went with him to the Cueen's dominions, of considerable accessions from the various agencies, and many Nez Perces who were not identified with Joseph's warlike band. Advices from the far Northwest are of an entirely different character, and indicate that the War Department is laboring under a needless scare on the subject of th novements of SITTING BULL, who, instead of coming south, is said to have moved farther away into the Northwest Territory in order to be safely out of the reach of any body of United States troops that might happen in the vicinity of the border.

The nature of the errand at Washington of Mayor HEATH and Corporation Counsel SONFIELD is explained in our dispatches this morning. When the audacious scheme of the holders of the VALENTINE scrip was first made public there was but little apprehension felt that the City of Chicago and other owners of the property involved could be seriously disturbed by these title-guerillas; out it now appears that there is actual danger that the project will succeed unless the whole matter is settled for all time by an act of Congress completing the dedication and confirming the title to the lands in question. It is to be presumed that the necessary legismoment disputed, will be obtained without any considerable opposition. There should surely be no difficulty in securing the prompt passage in both Houses of the bill for that

NEW PARTY GOLDITE SCARE. There are newspapers and politicians in this country that are willing to avail them-

selves of the slightest pretext for building

up a new party, with the standing mena to the existing condition of things which such a departure implies. Three or four years ago it was the "Granger party" which was to wipe out both the Democratic and Republican parties. Then this function was transferred to the interconvertible, unlimited Greenback party. Then the "Grangers" and "Greenbackers" were to be united to accomplish general political demolition. the Workingmen's and Communis party was started for the same object. A national organization was formed, and it was announced with a grand flourish that Comnunism would sweep the country. Of course the Prohibitionists have for years stood ready to occupy the field whenever a " new party" was suggested. Just now, the ecent non-party caucus of Congress. men in Washington, called ostensibly to promote the remonetization of silver, has furnished an occasion for the reation of another new party-on paper. The Indianapolis Journal, whose common sense ought to teach it better, was the discoverer of the latest incubation in the party way. Apparently without any other prov cation than the aforesaid caucus, whose first neeting will probably be the last, the Journal gives the entire alleged programme for the formation of a new political organization, under the leadership of HENDRICKS, or Voorhees, or Tom Ewing, or some other man, to drive out all the honest men from the Democratic party and attract all the demagogues from the Republican party, unite the South and West into a scheme of multiform and variegated rascality, and capture the country in order to ruin and plunde it. The " new party " is going to enfold in its far-reaching embrace all those who believe in the remonetization of silver, all those who want specie-resumption indefinitely postponed (which, of course, would defeat the circulation of silver, as the irredeemable paper would fall below it in value), all those who want the National Banks abolished, all those who desire an inflation of irredeemable cur rency, all those who believe in Communism, all those who want the army reduce one-half, all those in favor of subsidizing he Texas Pacific Railroad with Governmen bonds, and constructing the Mississippi levee out of the National Treasury for the benefi of private land-owners, all those who want to pay all the fraudulent "war claims" pre ented from the South, all those who den that the Government shall give every male adult \$500 who will "go West" and settle

Anybody who can conceive of a more irra

Indianapolis Journal to imagine such a pre-posterous combination for politital purposes, what shall be said of a credulous Eastern jour-nal like the Boston Advertiser which treats the proposition seriously? We can only at tribute such an occurrence to a disposition to seize upon every irresponsible statement and every wild lunsey that comes from the West as an expedient for continuing the abuse heaped upon the heads of all who are not willing to pay their debts on the basis of 110 cents now for an original consideration of 75 to 90 cents. Probably the Indianapolis Journal had no higher purpose in evolving this ridiculous scheme than to furnish the Eastern organs of the gold clique with new material wherewith to malign all the people in the West and who are resisting the outrage exacting a third more from all obligations public and private, than it was ever agreed to pay. This is the disingenuous way the Journal has of lamenting "the present attack upon the financial credit of the nation, by which it means the demand that all debt shall be paid in coin (and not gold alone) according to contract.

The most serious assault upon the credit of the nation is made by those who now insist upon changing the terms of the contract without the consent and against the wishes of the people, and to gratify the greed of a rapacious class of money-lenders. The menace to the public credit which this effort conveys is to be found in two circumstances, viz.: (1) The disestablishment silver and the exaction of payments in gold alone, which is bankrupting the country, reducing its resources, and rendering the payment of debts impossible; and (2) the ampering with the contract in the one case will serve as a precedent wherewith to justify desperate men to tamper with i again, and the next time to the injury of the oney-lending class.

If the money-class really desire to averthe dangers of an indefinite postponemen of resumption, the abolition of the Nationa Banks, and an unlimited inflation of an ir edeemable paper currency, they will abanlon their pig-headed resistance to the re nonetization of the American silver dollar for the wild inflation and repudiation theories will gain a strength they have never before been able to achieve if unjust and despotic legislation shall force the people to attempt payment of debts, public and private, in gold alone in its growing scarcity and abnor nally high value.

The movement for the remonetization of the silver dollar stands alone on its own merits. It is a legitimate demand for the restoration of a money-system, to the abandonment of which the people never consented. It is not in the interest of an indefinite postponement of resumption, but in the interest of easy and permanent species payments. It is not in the direction of an inflation and fluctuation of irredeemable currency, but calculated to render such infla tion unnecessary and impracticable by providing abundant hard money resources for the country. It is not allied in any manner or form to repudiation, but will provide the surest means of defeating every proposition and effort to repudiate in whole or in part. It needs no new party and no new alliances, since the best men and the most patriotic men in both the old parties favor and demand it. Its merits are too pronounced to be damaged by the financial lunacies or vagaries that seek to fasten themselves upon

The inflationists and repudiationists who may seek to use it as a stepping-stone to the realization of their wild sche find themselves utterly disappointed; they can only attain their purpose through the spaces of the Shylock gang in coercing a preposterous attempt to resume in gold alone. The most intelligent, honest, determined hard-money men in the country are those who advocate the re-establishment of the double standard, since that is the only course which will re store prosperity and render resumption practicable. But if the short-sighted class of bondholders and mortgage-holders, in their insatiate longing to get more than is due them, shall succeed, by whatever means, in defeating the re-establishment of silver money and the double standard, the foregone failure of an attempt to resume in gold alone may bring on a reaction which will not stop short of ail the disasters they now picture as the result of silver remonetization

THE ANTI-SUBSIDY RESOLUTION. Mr. Tom Scorr has received a temporary set-back in the adoption by the House, or Monday last, of a resolution declaring "that in the judgment of the House no subsidies in money, bonds, public land, indorsements or by pleage of public credit should be granted or renewed by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in or purposing to engage in public or private enterprises but that all appropriations ought to be limited to such amount and purposes only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service." The resolution was passed by a very emphatic majority, the vote standing 174 to 85, or more than two-thirds. It is an admirable resolution as it stands. As declaration of public policy it is sound. As a reflex of popular sentiment on the subsidy question it is perfect. It not only knocks Tom Scorr's subsidy off its feet, but all other subsidies, provided it is not a mere glittering generality or a declaration of abstract morality, such as men very often make in the presence of temptation, and such as Congressmen might well feel dis-posed to make, with Tom Scorr pressing his lemand to get at the Public Treasury before both the Pacific Railroad and Judiciary Com mittees. We hope it does not belong to that class of resolutions which many people make on New Year's Day as a matter of form, with no expectation of ever keeping them, and it leads us to express this hope with unusual fervor, because we remember that similar resolutions have been passed in other Congresses, and that those who have voted for them have subsequently voted for subsidies without a blush, and apparently in profound ignorance that they had ever stig-matized the subsidy principle as a corrupt and wicked appropriation of the public money. If the Congressmen who voted for the BAKER resolution were honest in their action, and intended it as a declaration of the position they will occupy whenever jobbers or contractors of any sort seek to get their hands into the Public Treasury, it is not only a gratifying exhibition of political hon-esty, but it ought to be a sufficient rebuke even to a man of Tom Scorr's colossal audacity to warn him off the premises with his whole gang of lobbyists and log-rollers. It furnishes them with the ready reply when-

ever they are approached by the tempters that to vote for their subsidies would be to

stultify themselves in the face of this sweep-

cause it has known resolutions of this sort before that proved to be mere buncombe. It will require as proofs of sincerity no alone a mere declaration of faith, but goo works as well. Warned by the fai of previous anti-subsidy resolutions, the peo-ple will hold those Congressmen who voted for the Baken resolution to a strict account on the record. They will this time expe something more than a mere declaration of words. They will look to see this resolu tion head off the railroad, steamship, and other gigantic speculative monopolies which are seeking to fatten on the Public Treasury. If, in the face of such an explicit declaration Tom Scorr succeeds in drawing his thirtytwo millions out of the Treasury to build a road for private profit, while another com-pany stands ready to build it out of its own pockets with no other help than the existing land-grant, the people will watch the subsidy votes, and will hold those who voted for the BAKER resolution to a stern account. They will not be caught again with bun-

MAJ. BURKE'S REVELATIONS. There are two small bodies of men in thi country who are still bothering their heads about the result of the Presidential count One class consists of a few Democratic polipaper organ, who hope to secure THIDEN the Democratic nomination for 1880 by urging persistently that he was cheated out of the ast election. Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR recently sought to lead this faction by presenting and urging a memorial in the Maryland Legislature, in which an investigation of the lleged conspiracy for swindling TILDEN was demanded of Congress. The other class is known as the Implacables of the Republican party, and is made up of disappointed officeeekers and those who have not been allowed, as before, to manipulate the public patronage in their own interest. CONKLING appears to be the real leader of this faction, though little Mr. CHANDLER of New Hampshire, was put forward for the ostensible purpose of exposing another conspiracy for selling out PACKARD and CHAMBERLAIN in order to secure the Congressional confirmation of the Electoral Commission's decision. Mr. BLAIR's conspiracy and Mr. CHANDLER's conspiracy are alike in so far as they are both intended to involve President Haves in a secret conclave with Southern Democrats.

Maj. Burke is a gentleman who acted a the representative of the NICHOLLS Govern-ment in Washington during the controversy over the Electoral count, and pending the uncertainty of Congressional action. He is admitted on all sides to be in possession of all the secrets there were at the time, and in a position to finally confirm or finally refute all the charges made by the disgruntled Democrats or the Implacable Republic Maj. BURKE finally made up his mind to speak, and imparted to the New Orleans cor-respondent of The Tribune a very full and satisfactory statement of the case, which we printed last Monday morning. This statement is attracting considerable attention, and seems to be generally accepted as disposing at once of both the Democratic and Republican soreheads.

First, in regard to the Democratic charge that certain Southern Democrats conspired with President HAYES, or his representatives, to secure a confirmation of the Electoral Commission's count in consideration of the Southern policy subsequently adopted, there are two points of interest. One is Maj. BURKE's statement that the Louisiana Democrats, and many other Southern Democrats, were originally opposed to the scheme for an Electoral Commission. But they were urged by Mr. Thiben's personal represent tives (including PELTON, his nephew) "to work up a public sentiment in favor of the Electoral bill," which TILDEN subsequently said "he had always disapproved." The Southern Democrats were persuaded in the first instance to acquiesce in this Electoral scheme because the TILDEN managers were convinced it was in the interest of their candidate; when it afterwards became a question whether or not the Demo erats in Congress should consent to a confirmation of the Electoral decision, the Democratic caucus resolved to acquiesc without consulting the interests of Louisian or South Carolina, and left the representaives of these two States to do what they could in a personal way for the Nicholls and HAMPTON Governments. So neither before the agreement upon the Electoral Commis sion nor afterwards can the Louisiana or other Southern Democrats be held responsible for the action of the Democratic party: t was Mr. TILDEN's doings, and neither he

or his friends have any right to complain. Relative to Mr. CHANDLEB's charge of con piracy, Maj. Burke's testimony is quite as xplicit. To begin with, President HAYES was not personally represented in any con sultations that were held, and no agreement was signed by STANLEY MATTHEWS, CHARLES FOSTER, "or any other man," in behalf of Mr. HAYES. Maj. BURKE also declares tha the Republicans who were present at these onsultations never said or did anything o which they can be ashamed either from a partisan or patriotic point of view. But the strongest point made upon the Implacable is that President Haves, in ordering the withdrawal of the troops, only followed out a policy already determined upon by Presi-dent Grant, who had declared that the country would no longer support the bayonet policy, which Don Cameron, then Sec retary of War, succeeded in suppressing till the close of President GRANT's Administration. Gen. GLANT, however, was the ideal statesman of the present Implacables, and is the very man who are now urging as the Republican candidate for President in 1880; but President HAYES has done no more than President GRANT had determined to do, and even if HAYES, before his inauguration, had expressed an intention of pursuing the policy which he subsequently adopted, he would only have declared the purpose of adhering to a policy which GRANT

had already adopted. There is another point of interest in Maj. Burke's revelations. He fully confirms the rumor that Senator Conking, the present leader of the Implacables, had at one time prepared a speech mantaining that the Louisiana vote should be brown out, with the inderstanding that he (CONKLING) should be chosen President of the Senate, and become Acting President of United States, pending a new election to be called. TILDEN'S friends were satisfied with this arrangement, as they were confident they could secure Traper's nomination and lection, while Conkline thought that, with the control of the patronage, he could get the Republican nomination instead of Hayrs, and meantime be Presdent for a year at least. 'According to all accounts, it was not Mr. Conkline that receiled from this proing resolution. The country will not be gramme, but the scheme was defeated by a

been no election, Mr. Morron would be chosen as President of the Senate and ad interim President of the United States, because he was a man who could be trusted to secure a fair election in the Southern States. The dread of Morron, and the apprehension that the Republicans of the South would thus be protected in casting their vote, led to an abandonment of this scheme by the TILDEN managers, who preferred to trust to the chances of an Electoral Commission. So there was nothing left for Mr. Conkling but to make war on Haves after he was inaugu

After this statement of Maj. BURKE's we think it will be the part of wisdom for both the Democratic soreheads and the Republic-an Implacables to abandon their silly charges of "conspiracy," and let the Presiden controversy severely alone.

DOCTORS' BILLS ABROAD. There is no man to whom we are prone to run so expeditiously as the doctor, and perhaps there is no man whose bills at the end of the year we question more sharply. When we are disgruntled by disease and suffering from the thousand sches and pains that flesh is heir to, there is no man welcomed more cordially. When his bill comes in, long after we have recuperated, we question it as a charge for something we have never received, not remembering in the full glow of health the service rendered us when flat on our backs. The whole subject of doctors' bills has come up in England recently, where it is generally supposed that a physician charges a guinea a visit, medicines extra, or a trifle over \$5 in gold, when in reality it is only a few of the aristocratic, gilt-edged physicians, who doctor wealthy old dowagers or fussy patients with long purses, who get any such sum. The London Times of the 10th inst. contains a whole column of communications from patients and doctors on the subject of bills, which shed considerable light upon the subject. The first writer grumbles the doctors do not present details in their bills, and says: "I have been given to understand that it is not contrary to etiquette, on first calling in a doctor, to inquire what are his terms; but of what good is it for me to know that his visits are to cost so much each if, without a single item of detail, l have simply the annual privilege of drawing Christmas check, more or less heavy, in atisfaction of those oracular words ' medica attendance'?" To this a doctor replies "It does not seem to have occurred to an Overwrought Patient ' that a recital of items involving particulars might be very inconvenient, frequently anything but agreeable. and sometimes even indelicate." Another observer thinks that the whole trouble arises from "the false, mischievous, and vulgar feeling that ignorance of what a person may have to pay is a proof of delicacy, refinement, and gentility." One physician writes that it is the established custom of the medical profession "to send out their bills at the beginning of the new year, charging the whole annual sum under 'medical attendance and medicines supplied,' etc. It is usual, however, to particularize the name of each patient, and the length of the illness, thus: 'For Mr. ---, from Jan. 4 to Feb. 9'; and some practitioners even specify the number of visits, and add at the foot of the bill, 'Particulars if required.' The usual charges in country towns vary from 3s 6d to 10s 6d a visit, medicines included, according to the circumstances of the patient. Physicians stick to the timehonored guinea, but some allow patients to come to them two or three times without additional fee." The substance of all the communications is that while the physicians ity they do nothing of the kind, when their bills are strictly analyzed, since no charge is made for many of their visits, and doctors who do not feel noble pulses and examine rich old dowagers' tongues, but physic the ordinary people, supply their medicines, which are included in the charges. The supposition of many people that they are paying a guinea a visit evidently grows out of the practice of lumping the bill at the end of the year at so many pounds. The average charge per visit appears to be from \$2 to \$2.50, which is not unreasonable as com-

THE HOUSE VOTE ON THE SILVER QUES-TION. The vote in the House of Representative on Monday, on concurring in the MATTHEWS resolutions declaring that the national obligations are all payable in silver or gold, at the Government's option, and that the remonetization of silver would not be a violation of public faith, was very emphatic and overwhelming. The debates have strengthened the support of the Silver bill. The vote was: Yeas 190, nays 79, and 24 ab sent or not voting. Of those not voting about 16 would have voted in the affirmative if they had been present. The following is an analysis of the vote by States and politics:

	1		
	CONTRACTOR OF THE	ALABAMA.	
	- 4-15 Table 10 Table	YEAS-8.	
	Forney D.	Hewitt, D.,	Shelley, D.,
	Garth, D.,	Jones, D.,	Williams, D.
	Herbert, D.,	Ligon, D.,	williams, D.
1	NAYS-None		
	NAIS-NORE		
		ARKANSAS.	
ı		YEAS-4.	
	Cravens, D.,	Gunter, D.,	Slemons, D.
	Gause, D.,		(35시) 2명(신청(7) (36)
	NAYS-None	· The sale	
	The second line	CALIFORNIA.	
Н		YEAS-3.	
	Luttrell, D.,		Pacheco, R.
H	NAY-1-Day		
		COLORADO.	
	YEA-1-Pat		
4	I BA-I-Fat		
4	W- 4 DL-	CONNECTICUT	
1	YEA-1-Phe	ips, D.	
1	12.2 2 1.7 2 100	NAY8-3.	The state of the state of
1	Landers, D.,		Warner, D.
9	CONTROL NUMBERS AND	DELAWARE.	
4	NAY-1-Wil	liams, D.	
3		PLORIDA.	
1	YEA-1-Day	idson, D.	
1	NAY-1-Bist		
1	Carlotte and the same	GEORGIA	
1		YEAS-8.	
1	Hartridge, D.,		Stephens, D.,
1	Smith, D.,	Blount, D.,	Bell. D
1	Harris, D.,	Feiton, D.	Deli, D
1	NAYS-None.	Penon, D.	
1	ABSENT-1-(
1	ABSENT-1-C		
1		ILLINOIS.	
1		YEAS-18.	
1	Aldrich, R.,	Hays, R.,	Tipton, R.,
ı	Harrison, D.,	Fort, R.,	Cannon, R.,
ı	Brentano, R.,	Boyd, R.,	Sparks, D.,
1	Lathrop, R.,	Marsh, R.,	Morrison, D.,
۱	Burchard, R.,	Кнарр, D.,	Hartzell, D.,
н	Handesson D	Spenneger D	Possessend D

KENTUCKY. ABSENT -2 Gibson, D., Darrall, R MAINE. MARYLAND. MASSACHUSETTS TEAS-6. YKAS—6.
Bruner, R.,
Conger, R.,
KAYS—2.
Ellsworth, R.
Mctjowan, H. YEAS-Muldrow, D., Money, D., Manning, D., Hooker, D. NAYS-None. ABSENT-1-Singleton, D. Chaimers, D Ittner, R., Mondali, R., Crit Hatcher, D., Fra Glover, D., NAY-1—Cole, R. ABSENT—1—Bland. YEAS-11.
Morgan, D.,
Crittenden, D.,
Franklin, D.,
Buckner, D., YEA-1-Welch, R. NEVADA. YEA-1-Wren, R. NEW HAMPSHIRE ones, D., Blair, R., Blair, R., NEW JERSEY. YEA-1-Cutler, D.

Sinnickson, R., Clark, D.,
Pagh, R., Feddie, R.
Assent-1-Ross, D.

Mayhem, D.,
NATS-25,
Dovert, D., Willis, D.,
Feeder, D.,
Hittenden, R., Ketcham, R.,
fuller, D.,
Lickod, D.,
Lockwood, D.,
Lockwood, D.,
Larin, R.,
Lockwood, D.,
Larin, R., YEA-1-Cutler, D. Bundy, R., Bagley, R., Bacou, R., Baker, R., Lapham, R. Dwight, R. Hungerford ABSENT-Broguen, Waddell, OHIO. YEAS-16. Dickey, D., Keiffer, R., Jones, R., Foster, R., Neal, R., Ewing, D., Finley, D., Van Vorhes, McKinley, R. Townsend, R Southard, D., Danford, R. NAY-1-Williams, R. PENNSYLVANIA YEAS Bayne, R. Thompson Evans, R., Smith, R., Overton, R., Freeman, R., O'Neill, R., Harmer, R., RHODE ISLAND. Baliou, R. SOUTH CAROLINA. Evans, D., VERMONT pared with the charges of our own physicians. Of course, if a royal liver is more VIRGINIA valuable than a plebeian one, and a fat old Cabell, D. Tucker, D dowager's nerves are finer than an ordinary woman's, they ought to pay more for regensen, R.

ABSENT—3.
Walker, D.,
WISCONSIN.
YEAS—8.
Hazleton, R.,
Lyade, D., pairs. On the whole, the English patient louglas, D., has no more reason to complain of his physician than the American, except, perhaps, that the Englishman, when he gets well, is a more unreasonable customer than the American. In view of the alarming results that WEST VIRGINIA. might occur in case of a general strike among Vilson. D., Martin, D., Kenna, D. the doctors, perhaps their hills should be treated with distinguished consideration, par-RECAPITULATION BY STATES. ticularly as it is a man's own fault that he has to employ a physician. If it were not

ry to a very large extent.

for human folly, doctors might be unnecess

Maryla.
Massachuset.
1 Tennessee...
8 Texas
...18 Virginia...
12 Nevada
1 Wiscone 1 Virginia... esissippi... 1 Missouri..... ode Island. 2 S. Carolina... Total navs. .79 The absentees were: New York, 5; Penn sylvania, 4; Virginia, 3; Louisiana, 2; and 1 each from Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, and New Jersey. Total absent, 24.

Politically the vote was thus divided: It will be seen that of the 79 votes again the silver resolutions New England gave 26 New York 25, 5 were from New Jersey, and 9 from Pennsylvania (only one-third of the delegation of that State); not over one vote was got from any of the other States except Michigan, 2. The large States voted : Illinois, 18; Ohio, 16; Indiana, 12; Iowa, 9; Pennsylvania, 14; Tennessee, 10; Kentucky, 9; Wisconsin, 8; and Missouri, 11,all in favor of silver. A most absurd postal regulation exists which prevents persons forwarding samples through the mails from indicating by any species of writing, either inside or outside the envelope, what those samples represent.

This is one of those ridiculous stretchings of

the letter of the law which forbids anything

being sent under cover of this class of mail

matter. When it was decided that samples could be sent at a reduced rate of postage

this was intended to aid international and

inter-State commerce. But how can this end be gained without a slip inside or a line out-

in the shape of a written commun

side the envelope showing what the represent? A man may send three are representing different kinds of wheat or or conee, and unless his correspondent b guish one from the other. In ord vey the trifling information required make his various samples of use, a merch has now to send his samples by are instead of through the mail, unless he can to suffer the delay of letting a day pass be to suffer the delay or letting a day pass be tween the dispatch of each separate sample so as to avoid mistakes. This few people care to do, and hence the result is a gain to the express companies and a loss to the po-tal revenue. The regulation forbidding the insertion of an explanatory slip on or in the envelope of samples is so manifestly illogical, and the annoyance thereby created in a busy city like ours is so great, that step ald be taken to bring the me notice of Postmaster KEY, and the some an order is issued from Washington recinity, this prejudicial regulation the better.

In the vote on the anti-subsidy n passed by so large a majority in the National House of Representatives, there were eighty-five members who opposed it. Of these fifty-two were Southern members, or menthan one-half of the whole, and forty-two hem Southern Democrats, with only to Southern Republicans. There were only thirty-three Northern members who against the resolution; nine of these ven from Pennsylvania and influenced by the Tom Scorr interests, while three from Min nesota, two from Massachusetts, and prob-bly some others voted in the negative unithe presumption that the rese shut out the extension of the time to ern Pacific Railroad, which asks for no zer grant. The Southern Democrats in Congrant are the only element that are at all " will" for subsidies.

ADVERTISING LAWYERS CARDL Mr. James Grant, in whom we have been ness confidence, has contracted with Tas Insure Company, at its regular rates, for so many UNE Company, at its regular rates, we seem advertising space as he may require for the publication of the professional cards of site-neys in this and adjoining States. The roll of list, when obtained, he proposes to call "The Northwestern Bar Association," the purpose hadren simply to place before the readers of Inchange simply to place simply the readers of Inchange simply to place simply the readers of Inchange simply the readers of Inchan list of reliable and competent lawyers in the Northwest. Being personally unknown to in members of the Bar (for he is not a lawyer, he GRANT has requested THE TRIBUNE to recein the money which members are required to put in advance, and hold it in trust to be me turned to the senders if for any man the roll should fail to be published as provided for in the prospects This THE TRIBUNE has consented to da mi attorneys who are destrous of joining to "Association" may forward their money by THE TRIBUNE with confidence that the prombs of the prospectus will be fulfilled to the lette. Quite a number of attorneys have ordered the cards inserted on the terms proposed by his GRANT, and others are corresponding with his on the subject. This explanation is due to the promoter of the enterprise, as he has been as warrantably assailed jby a concern actuated by

The Washington end of the Wells street cocern has thrown up the sponge, and declars that the Silver men have won. He says; that the Silver men have won. He says:

Washington, Jan. 28.—Everything is goed by
the board in the silver business. The silver mationists are this evening in a state of misd enjoys
rarely in this world of trouble. The demonstratsheep-jumping vote in the House assures than of
a clear two-thirds vote beyond any question in this
branch of Congress. Careful investigation by a
Times representative in the Sensis shows the
there is a two-thirds vote, so that one may safely
regard the Bland bill as already a law. The votin the House to-day stood 189 to 79. Gen. Ewas
midicated in the House to-day that an amendment
to the Bland bill would be accepted. That amendment provides that the Government shall have the
profits of the coinage, and with this provision the
oill is now certain to become a law. At the Tressury Department they say that the capacity of its
mints is only \$40,000,000. They propose at the
Treasurest office. If the bilives this provise of the Treasurer's office, if the Silver bill y np to the Capitol a few dray-loads used in the payment of members.

If the mints are run night and day, as they should be required to run, double that amount can be struck off and put in circulation. Little driblets of two or three millions a month for he first two or three years at least will not fal fill the requirements of the country by any means. As to the profit on coinage, there is none. It costs about 1 per cent, or near this, to coin sliver dollars. The builion cannot be bought for less than 99 per cent of the value of the dollars when coined. It will have to be purchased with greenbacks, and they will be d the same value as silver dollars unless the lesumption bill is repealed, in which case the greenback will fall below the value of the le gal-tender silver dollar, and, consequently, vill not purchase even its own nominal amount of silver bullion. As fast as silver dollars rise in purchasing power as compared with gold, the cost of builton will rise in precisely equal rate, and be and continue with 1 per cent of the value of the coined dollars; hence the antipated profit of coinage will prove in practice i be utterly delusive. The threat that "they propose at the Treasurer's office to send up to the Capitol a few dray-loads of silver to be used in the payment of members" is ridicale to say the least. Who makes this threat—so to say the least. Who makes this threat sour cringing, sycophantic clerks, or persons higher in authority! Congress happens to be master over the Treasury Department. But suppose giver legal-tenders are coined. Members of Congress will not besitate to accept them in payment of their salaries, as they will be as good for liquidation of living expenses as any other money. There are millions of men in the United States who would be giad to work for

Gold is one cent higher to-day than it was on Saturday. It advanced to 102k to-day. Similateonally, Government bonds are declining. This is attributed to the passing of the Marrays resolution and the certainty of the passage of the Marrays resolution and the certainty of the passage of the BLAND "Cheap Silver Dollar" bill which not seems a "foregone conclusion." Evening Journal, 29th.

The New York Evening Post of the day before vesterday gives a very different rea

The banks here, or several of them, have, sing gold feit below 102, been buying large amounts of gold, thereby putting a part, and in some case is whole, of their capital in gold.

There will undoubtedly be an active specialtion in gold for some time. Those who raily believe that remonetization of silver will have no influence in decreasing the existing spattween it and gold will buy gold, and, if they are numerous and plucky, they may run the green numerous and plucky, they may run the grabbacks down to 90, or gold up to 111; but they will suffer for it as soon as aliver begins freely coined, as gold will then rapidly close down to the level of the legal-tender ver dollar. John Sherman sees and s this will be the case, but professes to believe that at some future period gold will again poup, but men of just as much prophetic possible.

Virginia finds the bell-punch in liquor as so useful and profitable that the Legisl now proposes to tax cirar-dealers on the principle. The bill proposes that the ve shall turn the crank of a certain machine for every cigar sold, and at the end of onth must pay one cent for each sale

An effort is being made to organ Atlantic cable company. Mr. W. Con Jewerr, having obtained possession of charter granted by Congress empowering timore company to lay cables betwee timent and Europe, has been lately ing, with partial success, to enlist ca half of the scheme. With the imp

order. It is well kno dation of the Anglo-New York and I that is, for ordinary bu word. The effect of the uce the present rate

To the Editor of Michigan Ciry, Ind. J kings and all other partie and silver have the privibullion to the United Sconed free? If so, why be given to their silver snough class legislation: in our legislation hereafted

The owners of gold right to take it to the at their expense, and w spondent that it is diffi reason why the owners not enjoy the same p power of the coined de rary not much more t

United States bonds decent in London to-day. Segradation of our nation Exering Journal. The public may expe and put into circulation The bonds will quick right along as smooth will be vastly better ab the bonds after the dec shrinking up and men for employment.

In all the Western of the House who vo resolution declaring th at the option of the Go

The five will probe ment in explaining the of them grief. The King of Siam,

upon things in general pressed in rhyme, was mourn the death of a cording to custom, was funeral honors. A hun officiated at the cere conveyed to its last re by a procession of thir flicted family is deserv The 1.-0. inserts a 38 dollar a line) in the 2

THE TRIBUNE and pute on the subject of falsehood; THE TRIB with the I.-O. on the as it is entirely satisfie in the habit of gamb gard to respective public display of its pr If the Goldite news look over the House vo olution they will al

members of Congress bamboozle, but failed i PERS Joaquin Miller says

original of Billie Piper Brigham Young 1 dishonesty, but it is no A member of the L of Sampson, Low & Co. Channel in order to sechance to publish his They were c

the extinguishment of evening at a meeting of tion. 'I'll contribute ''1'll go \$30 better, an other brother. And then the excitement of the you; what have you got? No little girl was eve things than Henry Thores fashion, but he enjoyed was his bedroom, kitche his parlor was wherever world of nature was his did not spend as much carions coins, pottery,

Dom Pedro, while the autumn, wrote on the American friend, which is sage: "In a few days I which God has so won hope that that which I ha sence from her will enab earnest longings, and to ever for progress."

The liberal sentim Victor Emmanuel were Occasion of the recent with The French Republican ceived by the King, and is reported to have occus
Republican, Sire, to con
tional sovereign, upon
jorities with scrupilou
'You need not complin
I only do my duty, and popularity in Italy as y the honor to be your So Prime Minister."

When the erratio

went to London as the respected contemporar was filed with a deter "howl" at the seat of the name of Keenan. Organization of a staff of ing one Christie Murr London, to go to the set writer. Murray was a f departing placed a card bearing the inacription in half an hour." in half an hour."
sum of twenty percontributed by the lavithe front. Arriving in (a vacuity in the place we ments should be, he to for more. As in the cathetic appeal failed, an still in vain. The reavence at the other end of Marray had been gay!
Horn, his quondam be keenan had experience it more delicately, Storey that his service Storey that his service While Murray, therefor minic Murray, therefor ingly sending telegrams Chicago Times, the la legged stool, comprisin already browsing upon looking up lodgings in a few of Murray's fries purse, and sent if down pay his expenses home pay his expenses home be. A cruel innke no sooner gazed wealth than he gave him a temporary garian atrocities for the subsequently for the L Constantinople manage Constantinople manage Gay, this roving cor and one day after his r the ill-feeling culmina to fight a duel. Frien at last, about a month turned up at his chaml gone six months, and stone at a comparation

pe showing was man may send three sample man may send three sample farent kinds of wheat or cov ay of letting a day pass be teh of each separate sample mistakes. This few people hence the result is a gain to ples is so manifestly illog-noyance thereby created in a ours is so great, that steps to bring the matter to the aster Key, and the sconer and from Washington rescinding regulation the better.

ge a majority in the National who opposed it. Of these rests, while three from Minn Massachusetts, and pr voted in the negative that the resc ion of the time to North road, which asks for no new thern Democrats in Congress ment that are at all "solid"

ING LAWYERS' CARDS, tant, in whom we have bushas contracted with The Tribits regular rates, for so much ce as he may require for the he professional cards of attoradjoining States. The roll or ned, he proposes to call "The ar Association," the purpose place before the readers of Tribits and competent lawyers in the ng personally unknown to the Bar (for he is not a lawyer), Mr. ested The Tribuns to receive a pembers are required to pay per ted The Tribuns to receive injembers are required to pay bold it in trust to be resenders if for any reason ald fail to be published for in the prospectus.

NE has consented to do, and are desirous of joining the may forward their money to ith confidence that the promises is will be fulfilled to the letter, of attorneys have ordered they at the terms proposed by Mars are corresponding with him irs are corresponding with his This explanation is due to th

on end of the Wells street con on end of the Wells street conin up the sponge, and declares
nen have won. He says;
lan. 28, —Everything is gone by
silver business. The silver manvening in a state of mind enjoyed
id of trouble. The demonstrate,
ote in the House assures them of
a vote beyond any question in that
cass. Careful investigation by a
tive in the Senate shows that
rds vote, so that one may safely
bill as already a law. The vots
ay stood 189 to 79. Gen. Ewine
louise to day that an amendment
would be accepted. That amendat the Government shall have the
sige, and with this provision the
to become a law. At the Treashey say that the capacity of the
lifthe Silver bill passes, to send

enterprise, as he has been un-iled jby a concern actuated by

hey say that the capacity of the b. 000.000. They propose at the if the Silver bill passes, to send a few dray-loads of silver to be unt of members.

e run night and day, as they ed to run, double that amount and put in circulation. Little or three millions a month for hree years at least will not fulcents of the country by any he profit on coinage, there is bout 1 per cent, or near that, lars. The buillion cannot be han 99 per cent of the value of coined. It will have to be reenbacks, and they will be of a silver dollars unless the Rese repealed, in which case the all below the value of the leddollar, and, consequently, will not sown nominal amount of is fast as silver dollars rise wer as compared with gold, the fill rise in precisely equal ratio, natinue with 1 per cent of the heddollars; hence the anticipacy will prove in practice to the test of members" is ridiculous, who makes this threat—some with clerks, or persons higher in ent of members" is ridiculous, Who makes this threat—some nite clerks, or persons higher in gress happens to be master over partment. But suppose silver coined. Members of Congress to accept them in payment of a they will be as good for lying expenses as any other are millions of men in the ho would be giad to work for receive them in payment of ase of goods.

ent higher to-day than it was dvanced to 102½ to-day. Sim-ernment bonds are declining, to the passage of the Marriews certainty of the passage of the silver Bollar" bill which now a conclusion."—Exening Jour-Evening Post of the day before a very different reason. Is

or several of them, have, since 2, been buying large amounts of ling a part, and in some case the pital in gold. In the some case the pital in gold. In the some case the pital in gold. In the some time. Those who really onetization of silver will have ecreasing the existing gap beliefly the some silver will have ecreasing the existing gap beliefly the some silver will have ecreasing the existing gap beliefly the some silver begins to be a gold up to 111; but they as soon as silver begins to be a gold will then rapidly fall a level of the legal-tender silver silver silver begins to be so gold will then rapidly fall a silver begins to be gold will then rapidly fall as silver begins to be gold will then rapidly fall as silver begins to believe the period gold will again go ust as much prophetic power.

the bell-punch in liquor saloous outable that the Legislature taxeigar-dealers on the same ill proposes that the vendor nuk of a certain machine ones old, and at the end of every one cent for each sale thus

ong made to organize another ompany. Mr. W. Cornett obtained possession of the by Congress empowering a Balcolay cables between this conce, has been lately endeavorsuccess, to enlist capital in beme. With the improvements troduced into the manufacture stimated that only \$19,000,000

will be required to place three wires in runs guer. It is well known that since the contion of the Angio-American and the Direct ble Companies the rates for messages be-en New York and London have been trebled, hat is, for ordinary business dispatches. They are been advanced from 25 cents to 75 cents a nord. The effect of the establishment of a new ine of communication would doubtless be to educe the present rates to at least an equitable

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Jan. 28.—Do the bonauza kings and all other parties who are mining gold and silver have the privilege of taking their gold sulfillor to the United States mints and having it coined free? If so, why should not the same right be given to their silver compeers? We have had shough class legislation: let us have some justice shough class legislation reafter. Yours for the right LIBERTY, and

The owners of gold dust or bullion have the right to take it to the mint and have it coined at their expense, and we agree with our corre-spondent that it is difficult to think out a valid reason why the owners of silver builtion should not enjoy the same privilege. The purchasing power of the coined dollars and the bulliou will vary not much more than I per cent, or the cost

United States bonds declined from % to 1% per cent in London to-day. So much for the deliberate degradation of our national credit by Congress.—

Evening Journal.

The public may expect to hear this sort of

until after silver legal-tenders are coincd and put into circulation, when it will disappear. The bonds will quickly assume their proper value on the silver basis, and everything will go right along as smooth as before, and the people will be vastly better able to pay the interest on the bonds after the decline in prices and wage been stopped than when everything i shrinking up and men stand idle asking in vair

of the House who voted against the MATTHEWS resolution declaring the bonds payable in silver at the option of the Government were:

ment in explaining their Shylock votes, and some of them grief.

The King of Siam, whose profane opin upon things in general has been so often ex-pressed in rhyme, was recently called upon to mourn the death of a favorite member of his nschold. It was a white elephant, and, according to custom, was buried with the highest funeral honors. A hundred priests of Buddha officiated at the ceremony, and the body was conveyed to its last resting-place accompanie by a procession of thirty State barges. The af-flicted family is deserving of all sympathy.

The L.-O. inserts a 38-line advertisement (at a dollar a line) in the Times, which begins thus: "THE TRIBUNE and the I.-O. are having a dispute on the subject of circulation." This is a shood; THE TRIBUNE has no "dispute" with the I.-O. on the "subject of circulation," s it is entirely satisfied with its own, and is not in the babit of gambling with any concern in reblic display of its private business.

If the Goldite newspapers in the West will look over the House vote on the MATTHEWS resolution they will abtain a tolerably accurate des of the extent of their influence with the members of Congress on the silver question and with the people, whom they have sought to bemboozle, but failed in the attempt.

PERSONAL.

Josquin Miller says that he himself is the eriginal of Billie Piper in the "Danites." Brigham Young has been charged with dishonesty, but it is not surprising, as there were at least forty women in the case.

A member of the London publishing house of Sampson, Low & Co. rushed across the English Channel in order to see Stanley and get. the first chance to publish his new book about Africa. Such enterprise was worthy of America.

They were contributing towards a fund for evening at a meeting of a West Newark congrega-tion. "I'll contribute \$20," said one brother. "I'll go \$30 better, and make it \$50." said another brother. And then the first contributor, in the excitement of the moment, said, "I'll call you; what have you got?"

No little girl was ever more fond of pretty things than Henry Thoreau. He was not a slave to fashion, but he enjoyed beauty. His \$28 cabin was his bedroom, kitchen, and writing-room, but his parlor was wherever he met a friend. The world of nature was his cabinet and study. He did not spend as much time as some students in carions come, pottery, and statuary, but studied real life.

Dom Pedro, while returning to Brazil in the autumn, wrote on the steamer a letter to an American friend, which letter contained this passage: "In a few days I will see my native land, which God has so wonderfully endowed, and I hope that that which I have learned during my absence from her will enable me to be useful to her. One thing I can truly say is that I return with Arnest longings, and with a passion stronger than wer for progress."

The liberal sentiments of the late King Victor Emmanuel were openly expressed on the eccasion of the recent visit of Gambetta to Italy. The French Republican leader was cordially received by the King, and the following conversation is reported to have occurred: "Permit a French Republican, Sire, to congratulate you, a constitutional sovereign, upon observing the law of majorities with scruppilous fidelity." The King: "You need not compliment me on that, Monsieur. lonly do my duty, and if you enjoyed as much popularity in Italy as you do in France, and I had the honor to be your Sovereign, you would be my

When the erratic and lamented Keenan when the erratic and lamented Keenan went to London as the correspondent of our highly-respected contemporary, the Chicago Times, he was siled with a determination to make things "howl" at the seat of war and gain great glory for the name of Keenan. Accordingly, he began the organization of a staff of correspondents by engaging one Christie Mürray, a young Bohemian of London, to go to the seat of war in Asia as a Times. ing one Christie Mürray, a young Bohemian of London, to go to the seat of war in Asia as a Times writer. Murray was a facetious fellow, and when departing placed a card on the door of his chambers bearing the inscription. "Gone to Batoum; back in halt, an hour." With the magnificent sum of twenty pounds in his pocket, contributed by the lavish Keenan, he started for the front. Arriving in Constantinople, and finding a vacuity in the place where the pecuniary emoluments should be, he telegraphed back to London for more. As in the case of little Oliver, this pathetic appeal failed, and again he telegraphed, but thetic appeal failed, and again he telegraphed, but still in vain. The reason for this obstinate reti-cence at the other end of the wires was that, while Marray had been gayly traveling to the Golden Horn, his quondam benefactor of the name of Keenan had experienced a misfortune, or, to put it more delicately, had been notified by Mr. keenan had experienced a misfortune, or, to put it more delicately, had been notified by Mr. Storey that his services were no longer required. While Murray, therefore, was blindly and agonizingly sending telegrams to the London office of the Chicago Times, the late occupant of the three-legged stool, comprising that establishment, was already browsing upon the boulevards of Paris, and looking up lodgings in the Latin Qdarter. Next, a few or Murray's friends in London made up a purse, and sent if down to the youth in order to pay his expenses home. But even that was not to be. A cruel innkeeper of Constantinople to sooner gazed upon this store of wealth than he greedily claimed it as a perquisite for having furnished the Glaour with bed and board, and Murray was no better off than before. Fate at this moment stepped in and rave him a temporary engagement to write up Bulparian atrocities for the Edinburg Scotsman, and subsequently for the London Telegraph. With the Constantinople manager of the latter paper, Mr. Gay, this roving correspondent soon quarreled, and one day after his return to the Imperial City the ull-feeling culminated in blows and a challenge to fight a duel. Friends, however, interfered, and at hat, about a month ago, the ubiquitons Murray larned up at his chambers in London, having been east a comparatively small price. But where is

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Inglorious End of an Elopement Undertaken at Akron, O.

The Paramour Caught and Beaten, and the Wife Arrested.

A Highly-Sensational Item Furnished by the Grave-Robber at Toledo.

He Gets Up a Case of Small-Pox, Goes to the Pest-House, and Escapes. A Life-Insurance Policy at the Bottom

of the Philadelphia

Murder. The Cut-throats in the Grand Rapids Jail Set Fire to the

> Building. BURNING A JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 29.—The Kent County Jail, in this city, was set on fire by one of the prisoners at about 4 o'clock this morning, and the fire is scarcely more than quenched now. The jail was built of brick walls with wooden floors and wooden planking. Next to the outside walls this woodwork was sheathe with boiler-plate iron three-eighths of an inch thick, and was supposed to be safe against fire, as well as to contain desperadoes. The cells were also made of boiler-plate iron. At the corners of the cells, however, were ventilating flues, with small holes in the iron leading to them. These flues start from the wood-work. It is supposed that burning rubbish was thrown into one of these flues, as the fire was first discovered in one of them. It was almost impossible to handle the fire, as the burning wood was entirely sheathed with iron. After hours of flooding the structure, and tearing the inside of it and a part of the roof to pieces, the fire was put out. It will cost \$15,000 or \$20,000 to repair the building. There was \$25,000 of insurance out. \$5,000 each in the Franklin, of Philadelphia, the Hartford and the Pheenix of Connecticut, the Western Assurance of Toronto, and the the cells, however, were ventilating flues, with the Hartford and the Phenix of Connecticut, the Western Assurance of Toronto, and the Westebester of New York. There were twenty-nine prisoners in the jail, but none of them escaped, thanks to the coolness of Sheriff Peck and his assistants. Judge rioyt, of the Circuit Court, made an order to-day designating the jail at Kalamazoo as the Keut County Jail until the jail here is repaired, and this afternoon fitteen of the more daugerous prisoners were taken there. The Supervisors of the county are to hold a special session in a few days to arrange hold a special session in a few days to arrange for the repair of the building. Sheriff Peck hopes to find out who set the fire, and thinks he has a clew that will lead to specess.

MINNESOTA. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Paul., Minn.. Jan. 29.—Suits have been brought in the name of the State against parties in Morrison County, and persons holding under title from them, to recover lands aggregating an area equal to two Government township alleged to be fraudulently sold for taxes by the County Auditor and bid in by his confederates. The allegations are as follows: In 1877 the Legislature provided for the sale of lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes, at the same time extending the period of redemption one year. La-chonic, Auditor of Morrison County, contrary to instructions from the Attorney-General made his sale before the extended redemption

made his sale before the extended redemptionperiod expired, and 600 tracts of land
were oid off by one Morin for
the total sum of \$70, the aggregate delinquent
taxes on the same being about \$50,000, and the
property is probably worth over a million. But
the confederates knew their title was
not good, except for blackmailing
the owners or selling quit-claims to
others who wanted very cheap property.
Lachonic and Morin are believed to have cleared
about \$1,000 mostly from non-resident owners. Lachonie and Morin are believed to have cleared about \$6,000, mostly from non-resident owners, before their operations were exposed. The former appears to have negotiated sales of bogus tax-titles thus acquired, while Morin executed the deeds. Lachonie is now in Canada. Thirty suits have been brought. Probably others will be necessary to recover the taxes and clear the titles.

CRIMINAL ELOPEMENT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—Akron, O., was three to its lowest depths Monday night by the elopement therefrom of Mr. C. A. Rotard, bookkeeper of the Falls River Company, and Mrs. Eben Knight, wife of a son of the proprietor of the Akron City Times. A telegram was sent to officers here describing the couple, and requesting their arrest should they land in this city. Mr. Knight at once started in pursuit of the guilty pair. He overtook Rotard at Massillon, and, after thrashing him soundly, started with him for thrashing him soundly, started with him for this city, arriving here at 2 p. m. Learning that his wife had left a few hours before for Harrisburg, Knight tetegraphed the police of that city to arrest her, which they did. They will start with her for Akron to-morrow. Knight and Rotard left for the isame place to-night. Mrs. Knight is described as being about five feet seven inches tall, wearing a dark or purpleblack Princesse dress, dark brown hair, blue eyes, and about 30 years of age. In their flight from Akron, they took with them a little girl believed to be a daughter of Mrs. Knight. She is about 10 years of age, has long, light-brown hair, and blue eyes. The parties have all moved in the best society of Akron. The actions of the parties have long been scandalous, though it was never suspected that it would consummate criminally. Their conduct towards each other has been the chief cause of serious schisms in the Sons of Temperance of Akron. Both Mr. Knight and Mr. Rotard are prominent Democrats of that place. The affair created quite an excitement here when the circumstances of the elopement became known.

A REMARKABLE RUSE. TOLEDO. O., Jan. 29.—About ten days ago a man calling himself Dr. Charles O. Morton was arrested in this city, along with two confederates, for the crime of body-snatching, and the proof against them was said to be conclusive.

Two bodies, that of an old lady aged 83 and a boy aged 13, were exhumed and sent to the medical college at Ann Arbor, Mich., but were recovered by officers and returned to friends here. Soon after Morton's arrest he complained of sick-ness, and his body was found to be covered with eruptions. Several physicians declared it to be a genuine case of small-pox, and, upon a

written order from the Board of Health, Morton was conveyed to the pest-house, where he seemed to convaiesce rapidly, and it became a seemed to convalesce rapidly, and it became a disputed question among doctors whether he had small-pox or was playing a ruse n order to effect an escape, some asserting that he had applied croton oil to his body, producing eruptions similar to those caused by small-pox. The excitement became intense to-night on an announcement that Morton had made his escape while the guards were at supper. The police were immediately notified, and have been scouring the city in search of the fugitive, but as yet no tidings of the escaped grave-robber have been received at the police station.

A FRAUD. A FRAUD.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—W. K. Cone, who has been under arrest for several days, had a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Wilcox this evening, and pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying on a fraudulent business through the United States mails. He was remanded to jail. A search through his trunks revealed several bundred discharges of soldiers, principally in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and Illinois. A large number of deeds were also found among his papers, most of the acand Illinois. A large number of deeds were also found among his papers, most of the acknowledgments being taken before John D. Taylor, of St. Louis. A duplicate of Taylor's notarial seal was also found, also a she't of printed State seals. The Deputy Marskal has a letter in his possession dated. Dec. 27, signout

"Jennie," who is supposed to be his wife. The letter upbraids Cone for his cruel treatment in deserting her "and the child" without money. That Cone is an accomplished rascal seems to be pretty generally conceded.

THE PHILADELPHIA ASSASSINA-PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Benjamin Hunte

was arrested here yesterday upon the charge of being accessory to the murder of John M. Armstrong, in Camden, Wednesday night last. Hunter, up to within six months ago, was a special partner with Armstrong in the music-publishing business. At the time of the dissolution of copartnership Arm-strong owed him \$5,000. To secure strong owed him \$5,000. To secure payment of this indebtedness, Armstrong insured his life for \$25,000, the policies being made out to Hunter. Armstrong, when he went to Camden on last Wednesday, was in company with Hunter. It is believed now that the man Davis, who was supposed to be the murderer, is innocent, and that the guilty parties are Hunter and Damaris. The latter has been under arrest since Thursday.

COUNTERFEITERS Lincoln, Ill., Jan. 29.—A gang of counter feiters has resided here, two of whom have jus returned from a sojourn in Joliet. James L. Fox, senior and junior, were out on bail from the United States Court. Their trial was set for to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday, at Spring field. A United States Marshal and his depo field. A United States Marshal and his deputies came here, yesterday and arrested James Fox, Jr., and took him down. The elder Fox, pretending to be sick, was guarded by Detective McCoy. Fox got up, locked the house, took a shot-gun and threatened to shoot the first officer entering. The Marshal procured help, broke into the house, took him, chained, and carried him to the Chicaco & Alton Depot, thence to Springfield. His chances are very slim for escaping the prison sentence. Over fifty witnesses left here for Springfield this morning.

THE CHURCH VANDALS. MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 29.—The residence of John Lentz was burglarized the same night as the German Catholic Church, and a large quantity of cigars and other things stolen. The Marshal here communicated immediately with the authorities in various other cities. Hearing, in answer, that a quantity of cigars were discovered in a lumber-car in Galesburg, Lentz and the Marshal went there, and returned with 1,000 cigars this afternoon. A wax taper was found at Lentz's, corresponding with those used in the church, and leading to the belief that both burglaries were committed by the same parties, and a hope is entertained that they will be captured.

HANDED OVER. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 29 .- O. F. Bullard, State Representative from Delaware County. was arrested Dec. 19 for embezzling funds of the Media Building Association, and pleaded the privileges of a Representative as a bar to his privileges of a Representative as a bar to fis arrest. The Legislative Committee to-day re-ported that the privileges of a Legislator cannot be pleaded against an indictable offense, and recommended that Representative Bullard be remanded to the custody of the keeper of the jail of Delaware County. The report was adopted, 153 to 7. The Speaker pro tem. or-dered the Screeant-at-Arms to execute the or-ders of the blouse.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—The Globe publishes to-morrow letters from Frank Rande, dated Galesburg, Jan. 21. to the Younger Brothers, in the Stillwater Prison, in his usual vein of boastfulness. He proposes an exchange of photographs and printed histories, and promises to forward newspaper accounts of his trial next month. He says he once cut open the Ottumwa, Ia., jail, letting out seven or eight prisoners, among whom was Clem Miller, one of the Younger gang killed in the Northfield raid.

STOP THIEF! Special Disputch to The Officago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 29.—A burglar named Robbins was arrested here this morning by Sheriff Gates, and escorted to the jail for safe-keeping. They had no sooner entered the jail-door than the burglar broke from the Sheriff's grasp and made a dash for liberty. The Sheriff, in company with a large crowd, started in pursuit, and he was, after a short run, over-bauled and lodged in jail. I he thief had broken into several houses the night previous, and obtained considerable property.

THE BURLINGTON ABOUTION.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 29.—The Coron jury in the case of Ella Gittings returned a verdict charging Joseph D. Blaize with having caused her death in attempting to produce an abortion. Blaize is the man arrested yesterday, and who then gave his name as Jacob Paul. He has been a resident of Blandinsville, Ill., for a year. The parents and brother of the unfortunate girl this evening took her remains to La Harne for burial. Blaize is jailed in default

STABBED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 29.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a serious affray occurred at Schemmeil's saloon, in Dyersville, Ia. Two men, named Paul Schultz and George Benn, got into a quarrel, which ended by Schultz stabbing Benn in the head, inflicting injuries which are pronounced fatal. Schultz was arrested and brought to this city, and lodged in juil to await examination.

HORSE-THIEVES. Apecial Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
LAWRENCE. Kan., Jan. 29.—Three men George Reed, Charles Wilson, and H. A. Webb, were arrested near Ottawa to-day by Deputy Sheriff Jones, of Wichita, on a charge of stealing horses near Wichita. They are well-known roughs, belonging in Southwestern

LEFT TOWN.

Brandon, Vt., Jab. 29.—The surplus of \$80,000 of the Brandon National Bank has been wiped out, and its capital of \$200,000 impaired 10 per cent, by the action of the late Cashier, 1). C. Bascom, in letting J. C. Batchelder have about \$100,000, part on raised notes. Bascom

OPPOSED TO CAPITAL PUNISH-MENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—An appeal in he case of John Beaver, the Madison murderer, was filed in the Supreme Court to-day, and will be decided at once. He is under sentence to

INSANE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 29.—William H. Morand, the negro who killed Thomas O'Grad last Sunday by knocking him in the head with an ax, was adjudged insane to-day, and ordered sent to the Insane Asylum.

BILLIARDS.

OBITUARY. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Henry Miller, Vice-President of the Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., died to-day. BALTIMORE. Jan. 29.-Mrs. Marcy, wife of

Gen. R. B. Marcy, Inspector General U. S. A., died to-day after a brief illness. SILVER IN NEW. YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A mass meeting in favor of remonetizing silver, which was to have been held to-morrow night, has been postponed until Friday evening in order to accommodate some sanators and Congressmen who could not leave Washington to-morrow. THE KAILROADS

Break-Neck Competition for Business by the Eastern Lines

And the Trunk-Line Presidents Telegraph Wildly to Stop It.

New York Merchants Indignant at Diseriminations Favoring Boston.

A SCRAMBLE FOR BUSINESS A SCRAMBLE FOR BUSINESS.

The belief that the trunk-line Presidents at their meeting in New York to-day will succeed in effecting a truce between the various contending roads and re-cetaolish the old rates, for the present at least, has caused an unprecedented scramble for business among the various roads lending East from Western points. Such competition as has existed during the last few days has never been seen before, and contracts are being made by all the lines at almost any rates. An immense amount of grain was contracted for yesterday at 25 cents, and even less, from Chicago to New York. amount of grain was contracted by spectrally at 20 cents, and even less, from Chicago to New York, and contracts were made on sngar from Boston to Chicago at from 15 cents to 20 cents per 100 pounds. The scramble for business from St. Louis and other Western points is said to be no less active than from Chicago, and it is reported that contracts were made for grain from St. Louis to New York at from 25 cents to 275; cents per 100 pounds. With the contracts made a few weeks ago, all the roads will have secured enough business to last them until after the opening of navigation, before the Presidents have been able to re-establish their former compact. Under these circumstances, it will be entirely immaterial what action is taken by the trunk-line Presidents at New York. The following correspondence between the representatives of the trunk-line Presidents to take the most energetic measures against the roads found violating the compact hereafter. But this is merely a repetition of the old story about locking up the stable after the cow has been stolen:

New York, Jan. 22, 1678.—J. IF. Garrett, President: President Vanderbilt has just notified me that he will give imperative orders to mainsain rates, and that he will charge arbitrarily in all cases of variation. Will advise you more in detail to-morroy.

Baltinore, Jan. 22, 1878.—II. J. Jewett.

Baltinore, Jan. 22, 1878.—II. J. Jewett.

Baltinore, Jan. 22, 1878.—III. J. Jewett.

Mew York: I apprehend the most serious consequences from the failure of the Lake Shore Road to carry out our agreement promptly as made at our last meeting. It is ascertained that contracts have been continuously made for the month of January by that and other lines. I will gladly Join in any plan which will be effectively carry the contract of the month of January by that and other lines. I will gladly Join in any plan which will be effectively carry to the contract of the month of January by that and other lines. I have telegraphed life disastrous to all parties. The president Vanderbill, and in case great the contraction of the life of

New York, Jan. 23, 1878.—John W. Garrett, President: Presidents Vanderbilt and Scott say that they will at once enforce compact for maintenance of rates, and President Vanderbilt will promotly require the Lake shore to comply with orders of Commissioner.

The representatives of the various routes to the East were again assiduously at work all day yesterday trying to lay the blame for issuing that little ominous blue card upon one another. But, so far, nothing has transpired to show that it was not the Red Line which issued the little slip. This much, however, is certain, that the agents of the Red Line and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southers Raifroad in this city are entirely innocent This much, however, is certain, that the agents of the Red Line and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Raiiroad in this city are entirely innocent of any complicity in the matter. The little cards were undoubtedly gotten ap at Boston, and given to the principal shippers there to apply on the West-bound businesss. All the blue slips that have come to light thus far were attached to bills of lading over the Red Line, which proves that this line was implicated in the matter, and they may have been issued by the Boston & Albany Raiiroad, which must have known of the arrangement. Mr. William J. McMullen, of the Red Line, claims that an injustice was done him by the statement contained in yesterday's Tribune, that he had left some of the slips with certain shippers. He says that he has never seen the slips in question, and knows nothing of the matter. The shipper who stated that he was the person who arranged the matter was either mistixen as to his identity or made a willful misstatement in order to shield some one eise. As already stated, it is highly improbable that any of the agents of the Red Line and Lake Shore Raiiroad in this city were implicated in the matter, and the blame may safely be laid upon the agents of the Red Line and the Boston & Albany Raiiroad at Boston.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Presidents Vanderbilt,
Scott, and Garrett, Receiver Jewett, and Commistioner Fink were in session two hours to-day, but did little toward settling the present difficulties. The propositions submitted to Messrs. Hickson and Bliss were discussed, together with the counter-proposition submitted by Mr. Hickson. The meeting adjourned until to-day, to allow Mr. Bliss to make a statement on behalf of his Com. oany. The Grand Trunk General Agent in this city has been authorized by Mr. Hickson to make a statement of the attitude of the Grand a statement of the attitude of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Hickson complains that there is a disposition to fasten a quarrel on the Grand Trunk, while the trunk lines are all quarreling among themselves. The Western com-panies, he says, have broken down the rates, not only with the concurrence, but, he is afraid, at the suggestion in some instances of at least one of the suggestion in some intances of a least one of the trunk lines. He says the position of the Com-pany in New York is just what it has been for a quarter of a century—that they were never con-sulted by the trunk lines in regard to the New York business, the trunk lines maksolted by the trunk lines in regard to the New York business, the trunk lines maxing their own arrangements without a conference. He declares that the Grand Trunk has no agreement with any company in regard to Westbound business: that they have been willing either to accept a difference in the rates and take the chance of getting traffic, or to divide the business in some equitable manner. He says a proposition submitted to the Boston & Albany and Central Railroads in August last for a division of the West-bound business has remained unanswered, and that the Grand Trunk has had to conduct its business in its own way. He says that, while all the fuss has been made about the West-bound business, indignificant as compared with the East-bond, it is notorious that the rates on the latter have never been observed by the lines since the understanding in regard to the East-bound rates was reached, in October last. The tariff established by the Supervisory Committee appointed under that arreement has, Mr. Hickson says, been systematically disregarded by the lines presided over by Mr. Vanderbilt and working in connection with the New York Central. Proof that, at Milwaukee, the rates had been broken, and traffic that would have gone to the Grand Trunk sent by the Lake Shore and Canada Southern has, he declares, been sent to the President of the Trunk Lines' Executive Committee, and he asserts that the Grand Trunk has lost large quantities of traffic by adhering to the tariff, and is now suffering from an observance of engagements entered into with those who have from the commencement disregarded them. Mr. Beach said yesterday than Mr. Hickson was favorable to a just settlement of the difficulties, which must be settled now permanently, and not for a month or six months. The Grand Trunk would prooably insist upon getting, and expected to get, as large a percentage of the Boston business as it had here-tofore obtained.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS AND THE

NEW YORK MERCHANTS AND THE
FREIGHT WAR.

The situation in New York regarding the present
freight troubles is described as follows in the New
York Tribune of Monday:

The meeting of the Presidents of the trunk-lines
has been postponed until to-morrow morning. Meanwhile the confusion among railroad men and the indignation of merchants in this city are daily increasing.
Delegations of New York merchants have called on the
officers of some of the roads to protest against a
discrimitation rulning the unished the clasime.
Other merchants have written letters denouncing
the policy that permits the railroads leading from Boston to carry freight at less than the charges from New
York. It was at first supposed that the matter would
be adjusted as soon as the cutting became known to the
officials of the roads leading from this city, but the
merchants say that it has been officially known to the
railroads that the rates from Boston were reduced two
weeks ago, and that at present freight is going to the
West from Boston at one-half of the achequic rates
from New York. Nevertheless, nothing has wet been
due from New York. Nevertheless, nothing has wet been
due protection of New York interests herrotolore promlised by the railroad officials.

Shiuments were made from Boston to Chicago on
Saturday as low as 50 cents per 100 pounds on fourth-class
freight, and 20 cents per 100 pounds on fourth-class
goods. This is one-half the schedule rates from this
city. While no reduction in rates from how york has
been announced officially, it is not denied that arrangements have been made with the recallar customers of
the different roads for the shipmens of freight without
further delay, the shipper to have the benefit of any
reduction that may be made that a fronger. This is
denied, however, by the railroad managers.

Aotaing had been received from the Vermont Central
or Grand Trunk at a late hour on Saturday, indicating
that there was any probability of an adjustment of the
difficulties between those roads and the Boston &
Al placed the New York railroad men in an charactery appleasant nosition.

The position taken by the representatives of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads at the last meeting of the knewtive Committee of the trunk lines was very severely criticised by merchania, and by some of the railroad men, on saturday. It was classined that the persistent effort of the New York Central's representatives to postpone the amnouncement of a reduction in rates from New York to correspond with the function rates. Was made principally to enable the Central's

trai to increase its Boston bostness at the expense of its rival trunk lines, and of the New York merchants. This freight received by the Central from Albany and its connections at that point, including the business of the Boston & Albany, during December, 1977, was considerably less than 4, 600 tons, owing to the very heavy in rocks unade the property for the trunch central and business. In order to gain control of some of this nusliness, it was very generally, believed the reduction in rates armounced by the Boston & Albany, Jan. 12, 1878, was made with the consent of the New York Central officials. "If one-half of the statements made about the recent transactions of the New York Central and the Lake Shore are true." remarked a leading railroad man yesterday, "any further efforts by their competing lines to maintain rates are solicidal." "And I am afraid many of them are true." "he added.

ITEMS.

The announcement that the Great Western Rail-way of Canada was about to obtain control of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad has thrown the people of our suburb, Milwaukee, into a sparm of delightful expectations, and they are already dat-tering themselves with the belief that before long they will be able to control all the business of the Northwest, and looking forward to the time when Chicago will have to dwindle to a smaller and less important fours than Milwaukea. The Milwaukea mportant town than Milwankee. The Milwanke

important town than Milwankee. The Milwankee Sentinel crows as follows over this matter:

It is now altogether probable that the Detroit & Milwankee Railroad will be placed under the management of the Great Western Company. The arrangement will be made satisfactory to the sweetholders, and will probable the satisfactory to the sweetholders, and will probable the satisfactory to the western content of the satisfactory of th

Topeka to Pueblo ahead of the regular train. As it was a matter of life and death, it was desirable to make the trip as fast as possible. The train consisted of a sleeper and engine, and made the entire distance of 568 miles in sixteen hours and twenty-five minutes, including stops. Actual running time, about fifteen nours and forty minutes, or an average speed of about thirty-five miles perhour. For a new Western road this is an extraordinary run, and indicates excellent condition of the road and rolling-stock.

The position of tieneral Traveling Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, just vacated by Mr. L. B. Church, will not be filled for the present. For the time being the duties of the position will be performed by Mr. W. J. Davis, Assistant Western General Passenger Agent.

The Passenger Agents of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad are now sporting solendid blue caps with a gold embroidered inscription denoting their position. The new caps are a decided improvement over the old German silver badges they were compelled to wear heretofore.

The Illinois Central Railroad has made a reduction of five cents in the rates of grain from all points on its Iowa Division to Chicago to stimulate the traffic.

THE INDIANS.

SITTING BULL.

HELENA, Montans, Jan. 29.—The Independent publishes the following: Maj. Walsh, of the Northwest Mounted Police, commandant of Fort Walsh, Canada, near which Sitting Bull and other hostile Indians are now located, arrived in Helena to-day, eight days out from Fort Walsh. When Mai. Walsh left, Sitting Bull, Little Knife, and fifty-five odges were at the East End Police Post, Cy press Mountains, where they intended to renain during the winter. The night pefore leaving, Maj. Waish received a message from Sitting Bull, saying he had heard that Americana were coming to fight him and his people; that they were tired of blood, and would move nearer the police post. He desired Maj. Walsh to speak to the White Mother for him. Spotted Eagle sent him a message at the same time, saying he was awaiting the arrival of 160 lodges

Eagle sent. him a message at the same time, saying he was awaiting the arrival of 160 lodges of his people, who were coming from the Spotted-Tail Agency; that if they would obey the requirements of Maj. Walsh they could remain with him, and if not they must go by, and he too would move to Cypress Mountains.

It is not improbable that these latter are the Indians reported to Gen. Miles. Maj. Walsh says that at no time since his arrival has Sitting Bull's camp crossed the line to American soil. He has received daily messages from him since the Terry Commission returned. Their movement across the line without his knowledge would be impossible, and he would promptly advise Gen. Gibbon in that event.

The Sioux camp is now scattered. Spotted Eagle, with 100 lodges, is at Pinto Butte, and others are scattered along the White Mud River, and in Wood Mountains, where the buffalo are plenty. His condition is irreconcilable with warlike intentions.

Col. McLeod, commander of the mounted police, is here and corroborates the above. No credence has been attached here to the rumors of Sitting Bull having crossed the line. Maj. Walsh's statements are deemed in the highest degree trustworthy.

Walsh's statements are deemed in the highest degree trustworthy.

Social Purputes to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Nothing later than the dispatch from Gen. Miles, published this morning, has been received relative to the whereabouts of Sitting Bill, but no doubt is entertained at the War Department that he is on this side of the line, and in command of a formidable and well-armed force of savages. His band is supposed to number about 2,000 warriors, armed with breech-loaders, and supplied with twesty rounds of ammunition each. These comprise, besides the remnants of his old band, all the disaffected Indians who have escaped from the agencies within the last six months, including many Nez Perces, who have never before been ranked withthe hostiles. Sitting Bull has had his emissaries secretly working at the fore been ranked with the nostiles. Sitting Bull has had his emissaries secretly working at the agencies ever since he went across the border into Canada, and donbtless hopes to receive still further accessions to his band. Gen. Miles has not in the meantime been asleep. He has by means of spies kept a close watch of the hostile movements, and will not allow himself to be surprised. His available force, however, only numbers about 800 men, cavalry and infantry, and it seems probable that, before reinforcemens can reach him, Sitting Bull will take advantage of the cfreumstance either to attack the troops while he thinks himself to be the strongest, or, by dividing his band, strike at the settlements, which cannot be covered by our small force.

which cannot be covered by our small force. NEZ PERCES. Special Distract to The Chicago Trioune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 29.—There are out 450 Nez-Perce Indians stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and Gen. Saxton informed your correspondent this evening that they are most anxious to join the forces that are to be sent against Sitting Bull. They ought to be good fighters, and might be well utilized by the tioy-ernment.

"THE GOLD MOVEMENT."

What Chicago Bankers Think of It. The New York Evening Post of Monday men tioned as a piece of current news that the banks of that city, or several of them, had, while gold was selling below 102, been buying very largely, thus putting a part, and in some cases the whole, of their capital in gold. This they have done so as to be in a position to encourage the use of gold among their customers, with the hope of creating such an extended use for that metal in mercantile transactions as shall make metal in mercantile transactions as shall make the transition from paper to a gold basis the more easy when the appointed and proper time Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter made

a tour among the banks of this city for the pur-pose of ascertaining how this gold-movement was regarded in local financial circles. With but one exception they gave it as their opinion that the New York banks regarded gold as a good purchase at any figure lower than 2 per cent. The passage, by the House, of the Mat-thews bill, declaring the public debt of the United States payable in silver coin, had already strengthened the gold market and advanced the price to 102%, which in itself afforded a nice margin of profit on all purchases made below 102. It was better for the banks which wanted gold to purchase now than wait some weeks hence, because with the passage of the Bland bill—and of this there can be no doubt—the price of gold will certainly go higher. So far as the resumption by the New York banks is concerned, they are practically prepared now to assume their end of the responsibility. The last statement of the New York Clearing-House showed that the banks composing the Association had a circulation of \$19,800,000, and the specie in vault mostly gold, amounted to \$28,477,000,—almost \$1.50 in coin for each dollar of circulation outstanding. The Chemical National holds specie to the amount of \$1.279,000, and has no circulation.

The Cashier of one bank thought that the only banks interested in the purchase of gold were those connected with thel Syndicate which undertook to float the new 4-per-cents, and of which they had a large amount on hand. The currency price of these bonds stands the same as that for gold. By advancing the greenback value of the latter a couple of points, the Syndicate is afforded an interested and the same as that for gold. price to 102%, which in itself afforded a nice

opportunity to compete gith the Government in placing the bonds, by shading the price, and thus they can get out even, and, in some cases, with a prospect of a small margin of profit.

The Cashier of another institution, one of the largest in the city, gave it as his opinion that, with the passage of the Silver bill, the banks in New York and other large cities would be compelled to keep "gold," "silver," and "greenback "accounts, and he had no doubt but what the greenback would command a premission over silver, simply because it was more portable and convenient. The foreign exchanges would all have to be calculated on the gold basis, and their silver value would depend on the price of the latter in London, and the difference in the values of the two metals in that city would establish the gold rate in this country.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 29.—News was received here late this evening of the accidental death at Altoona, this morning, of William C. Manson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Mount Gilead, O. Mr. Manson, it appears, had some interest in gold-mining, and was on his way to New York. When the train arrived at Altoona, he alighted, with other passengers, for the pur-pose of obtaining breakfast or lunch, and, instead of going into the Logan House, patronized one of the numerous dispensers of hot coffee, etc., who throng the depot on the arrival of was cut for the purpose of shifting a car, and Mr. Manson, thinking it was about to car, and Mr. Manson, thinking it was about to depart hastily, ran to get on board. In his endeavor he got but a foothold upon the railing of the car, and, losing it, fell back against one of the heavy iron columns which support the roof of the depot, and, by the concussion, was thrown under the wheels of the moving train. The wheels passed over his head, crushing it into a shapeless mass, and causing instant death. Valuables were found upon his person aggregating more than \$49,000. g Mr. John Reilly, Superintendent of Transportation at Altoona, took charge of the dead man's effects. The remains were placed in a handsome casket and sent to Mount tilead on the last line this evening. A delegation of Master Masons will receive the body at Crestline, O.

UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 29.—George Cabine, a boy 12 years old, residing in the Town of Hanover, in this county, was drowned in Apple River, yesterday afternoon, while playing on the ice with some companions. His body was recover-ed soon after. prother of the unfortunate lad was fatally med not long ago by eating wild parsnip.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29.-A freight train leaving here at 5 this evening on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad was thrown from the track near Lavergus, on account of a rail placed across the track. A coal-oil tank burst, burn-ing the entire train of seven cars.

ABANDONED AT SEA. New ORLEANS, La. Jan. 29.—Arrived, steam ship Alice Otto, from Liverpool. She reports passing, in latitude 47:43 north, longitude 16:35 west, the Norwegian bark Vision, of Egersund, water-logged and abandoned. She had her foremast standing. She was loaded with deals.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Calcopo Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29.—In the Senate the name of Gen. Rusk as Railroad Commissioner

was withdrawn.

Bills were introduced regulating banking associations and telegraph companies. The lat-ter bill provides for a tax of 4 per cent on the gross receipts. In the Assembly bills were introduced relat-

ing to the charter of Eau Claire; for the relief of the State-Prison Warden; for the publication of Supreme Court decisions; providing for the letting of the printing to the lowest bidder, the

maximum not to exceed \$1.75.

A bill passed authorizing the City of Hudson to issue bonds for the liquidation of its indebtedness.

The Railroad Commissionership continues to

engross attention here. Gov. Smith has declared he will not appoint any of the old appli-cants. Among those named to-night is W. R. Sill, of LaCrosse, a prominent citizen of that place, a civil engineer for thirty years, and com-petent to construct and operate a railroad. He was at one time Chief Engineer of the old La Crosse & Milwankee Road, and is now engaged in lumbering. He has never been active in politics, is a sound business man, and one whose ability and integrity is unquestioned; also, the Hon. W. W. Woodman, of Baraboo, a Republican, an old, competent engineer, and a graduate of an Eastern college, who has ability of a high order. Should Gov. Smith deem proper to nominate either of the above gentlemen, they would perhaps be confirmed without opposition.

OHIO.
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—In the House bilis were introduced to repeal the Compulsory Education law, and to provide for courts of conciliation with respect to contracts and con troversics concerning the productive industries

of Ohio.

A resolution was offered providing for removing the chronic insane now confined in the various infirmaries to the Infirmary of Cuyahoga County for treatment, and placing the same under the jurisdiction of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. The resolution was ordered printed. ordered printed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—Since the death of Col. Thomas N. Stillwell, at Anderson, four years ago, the insurance companies have re-fused to pay the policies held by the deceased— \$20,000 in the Connecticut Mutual and \$5,000 in the John Hancock—on the ground that he met his death while engaged in an unlawful act. A compromise has been made, by which the companies agree to pay the estate one-third of the amount of the policies and accrued interest, now about \$3,500.

PEDESTRIANISM. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.-Miss Berth Von Hillern, pedestrienfie, to-night completed the feat of walking 100 miles in twenty-eight consecutive hours, having eight minutes and five seconds to spare. The last mile was ac-complished in eleven minutes twenty-four sec-

onds. Cincinnati, Jan. 29.—At 12:10 to-night O'Leary had walked eighty-six miles and Bart-lett eighty-five miles.

DISGRACED.

Boston, Jan. 29.—The Produce Exchange to day expelled W. C. Wylie, a member, for issuing false price-current quotations to consignors. The hearing has occupied two days, and it is shown that Wylie misled his Western and Southern shippers and customers by large dif-erences in the prices of flour, beans, and but-er. The only excuse offered was that it was an dyertising dodge. SUICIDE.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Thomas Hunter, of Irvington, a runner for a Boston boot and shoe house, killed himself at Jerseyville, Ill., yesterday by shooting through the head. Three weeks ago he attempted suicide at Richmond, Ind., by stabbing himself with a dull pocket-knife. The fact that he was unable to control his appetite for intoricants is supposed.

control his appetite for intoxicants is supp to have been the cause. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—The grand religious event of to-day was the celebration, at St. Fran-

cevent of to-day was the cerebration, at St. Fran-cis' Catholic Seminary, near this place, of an event in the life of St. Sales. Among the not-ables present on this occasion were Archbishop Henni, Bishops Ryan of St. Louis, Heiss of LaCrosse, and Krautbauer of Green Bay. We Can't Talk without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them. let us use Soxodont, which is sure to keep them white and spotless, and to give fragrance to every word we utter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

bor's Pare Cod Liver Oil and Lime," It has proved it to be a valuable remedy for those, asthma, diphtheris, and all disease throat and lungs. Manufactured only Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by drug crally.

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's discase, scrofuls, cutaneous affections, and all discases arising from impurities of the blood.

The water is sold by all prominent draggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cares can be had by addressing "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin County, Vt.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—Four first-premium silver medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste, and smaller dose than other magne-sia. For sale in Government-stamped bottles at druggists' and country stores.

VEGETINE.

Is My Family Medicine; I WISH NO OTHER.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

Providence, April 7, 1878.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Str.: When I was about S years of age a humor broke out upon me, which my mother tried to cure by giving me herb-teas and all other such remedies as she knew of; but it continued to grow worse, until finally she consulted a physician, and he said I had the Salt Kheum, and doctored me for that complaint. He relieved me some, but said I could not be permanently cared, as the disease originated in the blood. I remained a great sufferer for several years, until I heard of and consulted a physician who said I had the Scrotlous Humor, and if I would allow him to doctor me he could care me. I did so, and he commenced healing up my sores, and succeeded in effecting an acternal cure; but in a short time the disease appeared again in a worse form than ever, as Cancerous Humor upon my imags, throat, and hoad. I suffered the most—pain, and three seemed to be no remedy, and my friends thought I must soon die, when my attention was called, while resding a newspaper, to a Veorense testimonial of Mrs. Waterhouse, No. 364 Athens-st., South Boston; and formerly residing in South Boston, and being personally acquainted with her, and knowing her former feeble health, I concluded I would try the Veortise. After I had taken a few bottles it seemed to force the sorre out of my system. I had running sores in my ears, which for a time were very painful; but I continued to take the Veortise until I had taken a houst twenty-five bottles, my health improving all the time from the commencement of the first bottle, and the sores to heal. I commenced taking the Veortise in seemed to force the sores out of my system. I had running sores in my ears, which for a time were very painful; but I continued to take the Veortise my health is better than it ever has been a suffere for over thirty years, and until I used the Veortise I was a child. The Veortise is what helped me; and I most cordially recommend it to all sufferers, especially my friends. I had been a suffere for ove PROVIDENCE, April 7, 1876.

VEGETINE.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never falls to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been even recommended for by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all Eraptive Diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Goat, Neuragia, and Spinal Complaints, and all inflammatory symptoms, Ulcers, all Symbilitie diseases. Kidney and Bladder diseases. Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves, Dyspepsia,—that universal curse of American manhood,—Heartborn, Piles, Constipation, Nerroneness, inability to sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack; and it is not probable that any one article before the public has power to cure the quarter of them except Venerum. It lays the ax at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores,—the great escape-valves of the system,—invigorating the liver to its full and matural action, cleansing the stomach, and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic an constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what Venerum is certain to follow. This is precisely what Venerum design and accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Golden Opportunity Great Annual Sale!

West End Dry Goods House, Madison & Peoria-sts.

North Side Dry Goods House, North Clark & Erie-sts.

Enormous Sacrifice Muslin Underclothing.

Children's short Cambric and Pine Muslim Skirts, 4-inch hem and 5 tucks, for 35c, worth double. worth double.

Infants' very long French Cambric Skirts, deep hem, 5 tucks above, with very wide band, 50c; formerly \$1.

Children's and Misses' fine French Cambric Skirts, ruffled, 4 tucks, Puff, and 4 tucks above, 65c.

Children's and Misses' Fine French Cambric Skirts, deep ruffle and 5 tucks above, 50c. Infants' long French Cambrie Skirts, em-broidered and tucked, deep band, 75c; usual price, \$1.50. Children's and Misses' Chemisos, Drawers, and Night Gowns, 35, 40, 50, and 60c; worth double.

and Night Gowns, 35, 40, 50, and 60s; worth double.

Ladies' Muslin Chemises, lace trimmed, 25c.
Ladies' Muslin Chemises, embroidered and lace trimmed, 40c.
Ladies' Chemises, Lonsdale Muslin, with cambric corset cover, tucked, emb'd, and lace trimmed, 45c.
Ladies' Chemises, Lonsdale Muslin, French Cambric Ruffles, 50c.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, tucked and ruffled, 25c.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, French Cambrie Ruffle, cluster tucks, 45c.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, tucked and embroidered, 60c.
Ladies' Night Gowns, good muslin, ruffled all down the front, 75c.
Ladies' Night Gowns, Dwight Star Muslin.

Ladies' Night Gowns, Dwight Star Muslin, tucked and ruffled all down the front, 90c. Ladies' Night Gowns, Fruit of the Loom Muslin, double yoke, with 80 tucks and ruffled, for \$1. ruffled, for \$1.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, good muslin, cambrie ruffle and tucks above, for 65c.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, fine muslin, 4-inch hem and 20 tucks above, \$1.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, extra fine muslin, deep embroidery and tucks above, for \$1.25.

These goods are all made of good material, and sewed on lock-stitch machines, warranted not to rip.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Resumption of Specie Payments in France --- Profitable Banking --- Mining Stocks.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active, and the Decline Arrested.

Hogs, Provisions, and Wheat Stronger --- Other Breadstuffs Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

There was little doing in financial circles. The clearings show that counter transactions were not heavy. The demand for loans was only moderate. This is a time of the year when little new business is doing, and the quiet that marks all financial de-partments is not regarded as unusual. The mer-cantile trade of the city is quiet. Board-of-Trade cantile trade of the city is quiet. Board-of-Trade transactions have subsided to an ordinary level, and loans are not in pressing request from packers or from Board-of-Trade operators who are carrying stuff. Country paper for rediscount is less plentiful. Renewals are not in more than ordinary request, and payments, considering the slowness of sales and collections, are not unsatisfactory. Rates of discount are 7@10 per cent.

The currency orders from the country were light. New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$2,700,000.

The clearings were \$2,700,000.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphed it as follows with regard to the resumption of specie-payments in France:

When the advances made to the State by virtue of the laws of the 20th of June, 1871, and the 4th of August, 1874, have been reduced to 300,000,-000f, Art. 2 of the law of the 12th of August, 1870, establishing the forced currency, will be and will remain abrogated, and the notes of the Bank of France will be reimbursable in specie on presentation.

This contains no definite statement that the contingency contemplated by the law had occurred, bringing with it the resumption of specie payments, and the Times of the 14th inst. seems to be in doubt as to whether specie payments had really been resumed or not. The agreement made between the Bank of France and the Government stipulated that, on Jan. 1, 1878, the debt of the State to the nat, on Jan. 1, 1878, the debt of the State to the ank was to be reduced to \$80,000,000, and that hereupon the forced circulation of paper should ease. The statement of the Bank of France for he last week of 1877 showed the debt of the Government to be \$60,150,000. This \$150,000 is said Berlin S, 168 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 24x100 ft, obtained at 1, 298 ft s of North av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated at 1, 298 ft s of North av, w f, 24x104 ft, ft, dated Jan. 25.

Grant piace, 125 ft e of Heribut st, s f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 26.

Heine st, 109 ft w of Sedgwick st, s f, 25x51 ft, dated Jan. 26.

Heine st, 125 ft w of Sedgwick st, s f, 21x51 ft, dated Jan. 29.

North Lessalie st, 20 ft n of Schiller st, w f, 20 x55 ft, dated Jan. 29.

West Washington st, 150 ft w of Yager st, s f, 150x109 ft, dated Jan. 39.

Wainat st, s w cor of Lincoln st, n f, 00x107 ft, 110x109 ft, dated Jan. 29.

Waren av. 124 1410 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 50x 1185 ft, improved, dated Jan. 29.

Park av, 202 ft wof West Forty-first st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 22. only three months' anticipated interest added capital. If this is so, the Government has to the capital. If this is so, the Government may the fulfilled its agreement, and the Bank of France must pay on demand in specie. We stated some time ago, on the authority of the Memorial Diplomatique, that, as a matter of fact, specie payments had been resumed by the Bank of France on Jan. , but this news does not seem to have reached the ondon Times as late as Jan. 14.

HONEST MINE MANAGEMENT. The attention of the stockholders of the Com-tock Mines, who pay \$9.00 to \$11.00 a ton for miliing, and whose ore costs \$24.00 a ton to be converted into bullion, is directed to the management of the Sierra Buttes Mine, in Sierra County, Cal. his mine is seventy miles from a railroad, and is agh up on a mountain side, a mile above the sea evel. In twenty-one years it has produced \$4. 837, 827; the expenses have been \$1,886,312, and the dividends \$3,001,000. The cost of milling is 76 cents a ton, and the total cost of mining, milling. and management is \$3.87 a ton. The ore is low grade, assaying only \$0.00 a ton, but under honest agement 60 per cent of it has gone into the ers' pockets as profits,

An English authority estimates as follows the amount of capital invested in loans and new cor-porate scentities in the last eleven years:

Sand Mark or Sold S	In	England	form later
经产品的证明	England.	elsewhere.	Total.
1877	35, 100, 000	16, 400, 000	\$1,500,000
1876	42, 280, 000		43, 200, 000
1875	45, 250, 000	17, 400, 000	62,650,000
1874		32, 400, 000	114, 150, 000
1872 General sub		79, 050, 000	154, 700, 000
(Frach loan c		160,000,000	160,000,000
1871 General sub	8.57, 300, 000	52,400,000	109, 700, 000
1870		100,000,000 52,650,000	
1889	23, 650, 000	68, 100, 000	
1868 1867	28, 925, 000	45, 100, 000	74, 025, 000
STATE OF THE PARTY		10,850,000	44, 200, 000
	ROFITABLE		100 200
The bankers of	Chicago, wh	to have bee	n reading.

with something like envy, the reports we have with something like envy, the reports we have published of the dividends of the London banks, running in some cases as high as 17 per cent, can find something still more enviable nearer home. The First National Bank at Helens, Montana, did not lose a single dollar during the year 1877 through the failure of its patrons, charged off only \$4,500 to profit and loss,—most of it on account of reduced premium on Government bonds,—and made net profits of 38½ per cent. Its capital is \$100,000, its deposits \$680,000, and its surplus

The growth of the Pfood & O'Brien monopoly in language of the Chronicle, the crowds which daily gather around the Stock Boards represent but a fractional part of the real wealth which the same Individuals who compose them did even one year ago. They have been headed off at every turn they have made, so that they are nothing but financial

A bill is pending in the Pennsylvania Senate to prevent and punish the rehypothecation of stocks, bonds, or other securities pledged for money lent and borrowed, without the consent of the party pledging it. The pennity affixed to the bill is, at the discretion of the Court, \$500 to \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding five years, both or either. SAVINGS BANKS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Ten of the twelve savings banks in San Francisco have made statements of their condition Dec. 31, 1877. Their deposits were \$44,753,600, against \$44,903,100 in June of the same year.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 101 101 10214 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 981 @971 cents on the dollar	in reference to the quantities held by individuals or firms.
FOREIGN RXCHANGE	The statement in yesterday's Tribuxe that "even oats were quoted 1c higher" the previous afternoon, was intended to read "%c higher." A London authority writes that "the consumption of imported wheat was never so large" in the United Kingdom as now. The direct foreign exports from Chicago during last week included 800 brls flour, 210,504 bu wheat, 122,117 bu corn, 350 brls pork, 350 other
United States as of '81. D034 D054 D055 D054 D055 D	pkgs do, 14, 282 boxes meats, 2, 450 cases canned do, 3, 087 tos and 100 other pkgs lard, 535 pkgs beef, 1, 470 pkgs botter and cheese, 126 brls tallow, 1, 300 brls alcohol, 21, 000 lbs oil-cake, 83, 520 lbs seeds, 51, 950 lbs hides, and 4, 206 brls oatmeal. The leading produce markets were irregularly active yesterday, and firmer, hogs, provisions, and
Chicago City 7 per cent bends. 10714 10816 Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage. 10714 10816 Chicago City 7 per cent Water Loan. 10714 10816 Chicago City 7 per cent Water Loan. 10714 10814 Cook Comay? per cent bends (iong). 10714 10814 North Chicago Teer cent (Lincoln Park)* 98 Oley Railway (South Side). 150 City Railway (West Side). 150 City Gallway (North Side). 120 Traders Insurance Company. 120 Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company. 116 Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company. 10814 *And Interest.	wheat being higher, while other markets were steadier, with a slightly upward tendency. The news from other points was not peculiarly encouraging to holders, and some limits on shipping orders to Europe were further reduced; but the news of the morning gave rise to uneasiness with regard to the settlement of the Eastern question, and the rumor was several times started that consols had declined to 95; the quotations
BY TELEGRAPH	showed a drop of 1 of 1 per cent. The advance in

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Gold was strong, opening at 101%, and closing at 102%. Carrying rates

The dry-goods market presented no new points of general interest. For the time of year the movement was of fair proportions, and as the past few days have seen a gradual improvement in the demand jobbers were in good humor. Prices remain firm all around. Groceries were moving fairly at about steady prices. Sugars were held with more confidence, no further decline being looked for. Rive, molasses, and teas were firm. Coffees remain in an unsettled state. The dried-fruit market was unchanged. The demand continues to show a gradual increase, and the general market displays more strength than a fortsight ago. Apples and blackberries were specially firm. There was a quiet and easy market for fish. Butter was moving freely at about previous quotations. Cheese was quieted quiet, with full creams firm State bonds were generally steady. Tennesses were higher.
The stock market was weak and lower most of the day. Prices declined 1/621% from the highest point. At the close a firmer feeling set in, with a recovery of 1/62%. The principal activity was in Lake Shore, which sold down from 61% to 60%, recovering to 61% the sales aggregating 50,000 ahares. Granger stocks were also active. The strength at the close was caused by a belief that the freight difficulties were to be settled to morrow. Transactions were 97,000 shares, of which 50,000 ahares were Lake Shore, 10,000 Northwestern common, 4,000 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul com-

mon, 3,400 preferred, 5,000 Lackawanna, and 2,600 Western Union the leather, bagging, tobecco, coal, and wook markets. Oils were in fair request and generally steady; a ½c decline in carbon was the only change noted.

Tennessee 6s, new 38
Virginia 6a, old. 30
Virginia 6a, old. 30
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29. —The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha. 54
Leopard 1
Leopard

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Gold, 102@102¼.
Sight exchange on New York at par.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 492.

FORBIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Consols, money and account 95.1.6

count, 95 7-16. United States Bonds—'65s, 104; '67s, 108%; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 105. Eric, 93; preferred. 22. Farts, Jan. 29.—Renies, 110f 15c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

4,000

3,000

2,000

The following instruments were filed for re Tuesday, Jan. 29: CITY PROPERTY. Halsted et. 132 ft s of North av. w f., 25x173 ft., dated Jan. 22. 100 ft e of May st. n f. 25x110 ft. improved. dated Jan. 19. 11. improved. dated Jan. 20. 11. improved. 11. improv

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments

of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock o

ba. Inspected out: 66,129 bu wheat, 16,062 bu corn, 682 bu oats, 8,418 bu barley.

The subject of registering warehouse receipts for pork products, as is now done in the case of grain, is being agristed by the trade. It is understood that the characteristics are the content of the content o

grain, is being sgitated by the trade. It is understood that the change is favored by the leading packers, and the only delay in the matter is that incident to the effort to get up a plan which shall work as smoothly as possible, giving the security wished for, without unnecessarily hindering the trasaction of business. In this connection a word about the taking of stocks is seasonable. There is reason to believe that some of the parties who now refuse to make returns would not refuse if only the aggregates were required by the trade. It has been suggested, therefore, that the gentleman to whom the returns are made furnish only the aggregates, and be required to keep from every one all information in reference to the quantities held by individuals or firms.

showed a drop of 1 of 1 per cent. The advance in the gold premium also tended to strengthen prices, particularly in lard, and a continuance of hard

weather promised to keep up a free movement of produce from the country holder toward the con-sumer. It was rumored that freights were "weak-

er than ever," but there was no surface indications that less than 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York was accepted.

The dry goods market presented no new points

1878. 1877. 1878. 1877.

Receipts.

time twelve months ago:

Lumber was in moderate desired.

The advance established at the close of last week. The shipments were larger than usual. The demand for hardware and nails continues moderate, and dealers generally adhere to the present price list. The hide market was dull and weak under the list. list. The hide market was dull and weak under large offerings, with a limited demand from dealers, who are the only buyers in the street. Seeds were slow and weak, excepting clover. Timothy and flax are coming in faster than they are wanted. The wood, hop, salt, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Poultry was rather scarce, and steady under a fair local and some shipping demand.

GRAIN IN STORE.

	Jan. 26.	Jan. 19,	Jan. 27,
Wheat-	1878.	1878.	1877.
No. 2 W. W. new			402
No. 2 red		717	3, 230
No. 3 winter	1,838	1,906	4, 252
Rejected winter		392	3,329
No. 1 spring		39, 224	9,083
No. 2 spring		1,074,790	2,876,249
No. 3 spring		90,622	212, 564
Rejected spring		24, 332	102,575
No grade spring		*** ****	728
No. I hard spring	84, 228	91, 118	51,862
No. 2 hard spring		335, 105	269, 258
	- 400 480	1, 658, 286	3, 533, 530
Total	1, 490, 400	1, 000, 200	3, 999, 550
So. 1	20,866	20,865	6,585
So. 2	****	73,887	1, 433, 645
Rejected		49, 309	826, 512
No grade		14,905	752
ligh mixed		357, 359	111,682
ellow		18, 239	406
New mixed		29, 258	315,460
New high mixed		25,802	172,746
Total	648, 470	584, 822	2, 367, 788
Oats-			503,065
No. 2	149,841	173, 735	80, 192
Rejected	3,427	3,427	3,688
lograde	*****	50,310	73,995
No. 2 white	43,061	30,310	10,000
Total	196, 329	227, 472	660, 940
Rye-	00 440	28,571	24,600
0. L	32,448	124,075	215, 471
0. 2	152,918	3,078	8, 241
ejectea	3,481	770	770
o grade	770	770	
Total	189, 617	156, 492	249,082
0. 1	21,836	21,836	222 222
0. 2	11,812	11,812	215, 997
ew do	534,610	520, 408	386, 997
0. 3	2,232	2, 232	11,571
ew No. 3	56, 266	18,748	361, 182
ejected	********	*******	73,884
		65, 459	

43,021 48,587 figures show a decrease during last week of 177, 836 bu wheat, 31, 143 bu oats, and an increase of 83, 843 bu corn, 33, 125 bu rye, 56, 008 bu barley. Total decrease, 55, 998 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 50, 018 bu No. 1 Minnesota and 15, 594 bu No. 2 do.

Also adoat in the Chicago harbor last Saturday,

12,515 bu No. 1 spring, 176,165 bu No. 2 do, 46,716 bu No. 3 do, 7,076 bu No. 1 hard wheat, 14,269 bu No. 2 do (256,741 wheat); 251,618 bu No. 2 corn, 3, 108 bu rejected, 71, 171 bu nigh mixed (325, 897 corn); 104, 575 bu No. 2 cats, 12, 296 bu No. 2 white (116, 871 cats). Tetal afloat, 699, 509 bu. IN STORE ELSEWHERE.

Buffalo-Wheat, 629, 667 bu; corn, 315, 482 bu. Oswego—Wheat, 620,000 bu; cora, 200,000 bu; barley, 510,000 bu. Toledo—Wheat, 403,900 bu; cora, 331,000 bu; oats, 157,000 bu; rye, 3,900 bu: barley, 9,800 bu. Peoria-Wheat, 4.022 bu; corn, 39,285 bu; oats, 47,238 bu; rye, 54,831 bu; barley, 5, 457 bu. Baltimore-Wheat, 537, 295 bu; corn, 631,570 bn.
IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Jan. 29. -Receipts: Flour, 17,238 bris; wheat, 153,000 bu; corn, 81,965 bu; oats, 24,650 bu; corn-meal, 2,684 pkgs; rye, 3,356 bu: barley 4,950 bu; malt, 3,828 bu; pork, 2,143 pkgs; beef, 4,030 pkgs; cut meats, 7,528 pkgs; lard, 8,364 pkgs; whisky, 370 brls.
Exports-Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 102,000 bu ocrn, 41,000 bu.

GRAIN INSPECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—There is much force and quite a good deal of good sense in the communication of your correspondent "Shipper," in THE

| 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879 TRIBUNE of Sunday last. parties) can run to our Chief Inspector every time a "line car" is passed contrary to their judg-ment, and get him to lower his inspection to suit their ends, we can never expect to have a system of grading grain here in Chicago worth a row of pins. In other markets it is deemed advisable to leave In other markets it is deemed advisable to leave the matter of inspection entirely to disinterested parties, and it is thought in other markets that disinterested men, employed to perform this work, and this work alone, are, or should be, better judges of the different grades of property apon which they are called to pass, and with which, from constant bandling, they are entirely familiar, then men who are interested and at the same time seldom or never see a bushel of grain. And in other markets the decision of these disinterested men is accepted with perfect confidence in the justice of the grading—but here we seem to have a different way of doing things, and this is the reason why our system of inspection is looked upon with so much disfavor at home as well as abroad.

Here interested parties every little while get up a row because some "time cars" have been, on certain occasions, thrown one way and on others thrown another, and go to the Chief Inspector and ask that he will give orders to "let up a little." Such working, under the name of inspection, is neither more nor less than one broad faroe.

DBALER.

GOODS RECEIVED** Live hogs, No. 2, 599 4, 690 1, 720 600
Cattle, No. 2, 599 4, 690 1, 720 600
Sheep, No. 1, 356 1, 182 384 599
Hides, ibs. 197, 471 192, 475 150, 916 427, 700
Highwin's bris 190, 583 80, 985 270, 631 160, 380
Wool, ibs. 193, 583 80, 985 270, 631 160, 380
Potatoes, bu. 375 3, 750
Coal, tons. 4, 318 6, 752 1, 655 1, 359
Hay, tous. 138 90 1, 698 1, 675
Coal, tons. 4, 318 6, 752 1, 655 1, 359
Hay, tous. 198 100 80 114
Shingies, m. 240 660 35 114
Shingies, m. 240 660 35 147
Colleges, bas. 1, 355 1, 577 3, 212 1, 255
Cheese, bas. 666 35 147
Cheese, bas. 696 35 147
Cheese, bas. 696 36 37 1, 253 386
Cheese, bas. 696 361 770 811
Beans, bt. 1, 570 684 700 811
Withdrawn from store during Monday for city

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 1,482 bu wheat, 2,294 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 11 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 9 cars No. 2 do. 3 cars No. 2 for 13 cars No. 3 do. 3 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (101 wheat); 18 cars high-mixed corn, 9 cars new do. 9 cars new mixed, 23 cars No. 2 corn, 42 cars rejected, 27 cars no grade (124 corn); 1 car No. 1 bats, 14 cars No. 2 white, 24 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (42 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 9 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (13 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 23 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars extra No. 3 do. 11 cars ordinary No. 3, 12 cars feed (57 barley). Total, 337 cars, or 97,000 bu. Inspected ont: 68,129 bu wheat, 18,062 bu Withdrawn from store during Monday for city

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Jan. 29: Lyon & Healy, 13
cases musical instruments; J. V. Farwell & Co., 2 cases dry good; Andersen, Olsen & Co., 3 cases dry goods; J. McGrath, 1 case paper-hangings; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 2 cases dry goods; M. Wright & Co., 1 case needles; The Root & Sons Mode Company: 1 case purished by the property of the company: 1 case payers of the company of the case payers of the c Music Company; 1 case musical instruments; Theodore Meinhold, 3 cases musical instruments; Kohisaat & Co., 2 cases canvas; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 5 cases and 38 bases linens; J. W. Doane & Co., 4,998 boxes raisins; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 3,998 boxes raisins; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 3 cases slate-pencils; The North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, 10 cars spiegel iron. Collections, \$5,257.11.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a fair volume of trading in hog product, and at a higher range of prices. The receipts of hogs were smaller than was generally expected, and the advance in the gold premium operated directly to advance currency quotations on articles of export, while sympathy with wheat also helped to strengthen the feeling, and the reported shipments were large.

the closing prices per 180 bs on the principal onto of meats:

Shoul-Short L. gadah. Short Short L. gadah. Short Short

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUE—Was very dull in general, though the taking of two or three round lots for export made the aggregate of transactions larger than usual. Prices were sustained by the strength in wheat. Sales were reported of 500 brls winters, partly at \$5.50; 1,295 brls spring extras, partly at \$4.90; 570 brls spring extras, partly at \$4.90; 570 brls spring auperines at \$2.50,92.75; and 210 brls type flour, partly at \$2.75. Total, 2,595 brls. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5.505,000; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.505,000; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.505,000; ehoice to fine spring, \$3.2565.75; fair to good spring, \$4.5063.00; low spring, \$3.0063.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.7566.00; patent springs, \$5.0063.50; thoice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.5063.50; rptent springs, \$5.0063.50; thoice to fancy wheat \$5.0063.50; the grade, \$5.5063.50; rptent springs, \$5.0063.50; thoice to fancy wheat \$5.0063.50; the springs \$5.0063.50; thoice to fancy wheat \$5.0063.50; the springs \$5.5063.50; thoice to fancy wheat \$5.0063.50; the springs \$5.5063.50; the s

CORN-MEAN-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$17.00.

974c. Spot saies were reported of 4.05. on at \$1.054c.
1.034; \$,000 bu No. 3 do at \$65.074c; 400 bu rejected at 855/c; and 1.000 bu by sample at 90297c on track.
Total, 54,400 bu.

Hann Wingar—Was less active, and the higher, Sales were 1.500 bu No. 1 Minnesota \$1.054c; 3.000 bu No. 2 Minnesota \$1.054c; 3.000 b

sample at \$2146 44c on track. Total, 15, 600 but by First Call.

Wheat—Sales 490,000 but at \$1.03% for February and \$1.04c1.04c for March.

Corn—30,000 but at 115c seller May.

Let B.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 11,750 bris at \$10,75 for February, \$10,000 to \$225 for March, and \$11.10c1.12% for April.

Lard was steady. Sales 2,500 to \$1.57.40c7, 4236 for March and \$7.325 for April.

Short ribs were active, sales being reported of 700 controls at \$5.50 for February, sales being reported of 700 controls and \$1.500 for February.

Short ribs were active, sales being reported of 700,000 ms at \$5.50 for February, \$5.65 for March, and \$5.774 a5.80 for April. ses. 80 for April.
Wheat was active and lower, closing at \$1.03% for March, which opened at \$1.04%. February was about \$1.03%, Cash, regular, solid at \$1.03.
Corn was quiet and a shade easier. May sold at 41% \$41%, and February at 30% 30%, both closing at the inside. Inside.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was steady, closing at \$10.90610.92% for March. \$10.72% 10.75 for February, and \$11.07% 11.10 for April. Sales 1.750 bris at \$10.90610.92% for March.

March. Lard was quiet at \$7.27\\$67.30 seller February, \$7.37\\$67.40 seller March, and \$7.50\\$7.52\\$6 seller April. Sales 2,250 tes, at \$7.30 for February and \$7.40 April. Sales 2, 250 tes, at \$7.30 for February and \$7.40 for March.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs at 516c for February.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL-Was unchanged, closing at \$1.9692.08.

BROOM-CORN—The shipments show a fair trade for January. Prices are steady. Choice green hurl, 687c; red-tipped medium do, 565½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½68c; red-tipped do, 4565½c; green covers and inside, 45695c; stalk braid, 45696c; red and inferior brush, 464½c; drooked, 364½c.

BUTTER—Little change was observable in the characteristic and content of the characteristic and content of the characteristic and change was observable in the characteristic and characteristi

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in this market. Prices were fully sustained despite the continued absence of anything more than a hand to mouth demand. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 24c: Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19%c; buriaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnles, single, 14@15c; double, 24@24%c.

CHEESE—Dealers report continued culet, with values showing but slight fluctuation. There is a scarty sup-ply of full creams, and the few in stock are held with confidence. Low grades are plenty and are neglected at any price. We quote full creams, 1261253; part kim, 162115c; full skim, 106105c; low grades, 5650. COAL—Prices were unsettled. There was no general

akim. 16st114c; full skim. 10s105(c; low grades. 5sisc. COAL—Prices were unsettled. There was no general decline, but some dealers were freely shading prices both for hard and soft varieties. The demand continues light for the time of year. Quotations remain as before: Lackawanna, large egg. 65.50; do nut and range, and small egg. 86.75; Piedmons, \$7.50; Blossburg. 86.00sis.50; Billandia. \$3.5064.00; Garisherrie, \$4.75; Indiana block. \$4.50.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in active demand and higher, saies being recorted of 1.300 pork barrels and 5 cars of 5 si \$1.175(6).25. and 700 lard tierces and 5 cars at \$1.6061.50.

DRESSED HOOS—Were in fair demand, and \$6.00 mights. Live hogs were quoted stronger, and there was not seen to be seen the seen of \$6.50.00.

EGGS—Fresh eggs sold for 124(6)135 and fruit-house stock at 11412c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs sold for 124(6)135 and fruit-house stock at 11412c.

chiefly for heavy weights. Sakes were reported or soil head and 8 cars at \$4.304.40.

EUGS—Fresh eggs sold for 124@13c and fruit-house stock at line as were not very firm. There was only a small demand at the annexed quotations: No. 1 white-fish, perfs -071.84.004.75. family withtenia, \$2.7663.00; rout, \$3.2563.50; mackerel, extra, per 15-prl. \$13.508.14.00; No. 1 shore, \$10.00201.00; withtenia, \$2.7663.00; rout, \$3.2563.50; mackerel, extra, per 15-prl. \$13.508.14.00; No. 1 shore, \$15.50; No. 1 bay, \$8.5069.00; No. 2 shore, \$5-prl, \$8.2569.80; No. 2 bay, \$7.75.80.00; imper family do. new, \$6-prl, \$8.209.80; No. 2 shore, \$5.00; No. 1 bay kits, \$1.809.175; do, medum, \$1.309.140; large family kits, \$1.0031.25; George's coditish, extra, \$5.5063.70; George's bank, \$5.00; Labracker, \$6.5063.70; George's bank, \$6.500; Labracker, \$6.5063.70; George's bank, \$6.500; Labracker, \$6.5063.70; George's bank, \$6.500; Labracker, \$6.7063.70; George's bank, \$6.500; Ceorge's coditish, \$6.500; George's coditsh, \$6.500; George's coditish, \$6.500; George's coditish, \$6.500; George's coditish

The composition of the market was fairly steady. We repeat our list:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 8%@7%c.
COFFER—O. G. Java 266@77c; Java; No. 2. 25@23c; choice to fancy Rio, 20% 221%c; cood to prime, 19% 20%; common to fair, 17%cs18%c; roasting, 18%cs17c.
SUGARS—Faitent cut loaf. 10%cs10%c; crushed, 10%cs 10%c; A standard, 9%c; do No. 2. 9%cs16%c; crush C. 9. 69%c; A standard, 9%c; do No. 2. 9%cs16%c; crush C. 9. 69%c; New Orleans, commen, 5%cs16c; good, 767%c; prime to choice, 7%cs17%c.
SKRPS—California sugar-loat drips, 48%50c; California silver drips, 35@30c, cool sugar-house sirups, 40% 44c; extra do, 48%52c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48%50c; do, prime, 44%68c; good, 38%40c; common molasses, 25@40c; olack strap, 318830c.

44c: extra do, 48@52c. New Oricans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do prime, 44@48c; good, 38@40c; common molasses, 35@40c; black strap, 31@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@184c; cloves, 42@45c; cassla, 24@55c; pepper, 186@14c; cutmegx, No. 1, 95c@41.05; Ostorial and the strap, 31@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@184c; cloves, 42@45c; cassla, 24@55c; pepper, 186@14c; cloves, 42@45c; cassla, 24@55c; pepper, 186@14c; cloves, 42@45c; cloves, 42@

10, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 40\$50 per cent. whre. 44c.

NAILS-Were quoted at \$2.75 rates, the price lately established by the manufacturers.

Oills-Carbon was "off" a 14c. No other price changes were noted. A fair business was in progress at the following quotations: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 144c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg., 1984c; hesdilght, 175 deg. test, 234c; Michigan legal test, 278c; Riaine, 28c; extra winter lard oil, 71c; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 54c; linseed, raw, 62c; bolled, 67c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; aperm. \$1.00; neatatoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.00; do extra 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 55c; Straits, 58c; winter, miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 37c; anaphtha, de odorized, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20a22c; West Virginia oil, natural, 38 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 50c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

live, se per lb; grese, dressed. 6@8c; qualt, \$1.40s1.50: mailard ducks. \$2.75cs. 40 per doz; venison, 4@5c; rabits, 50s75c per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy declined under large receipts, with no demand of consequence. Prime to choice seed was quoted at \$1.20g1. 25, and hulled at \$1.100s1.8. A few orders were filled, but the demand was limited, and hulled seed, which is coming in freely, was almost unsalable. Clover was less active, but held at former faueres, and several lots were soid. Prices ranged from \$4.55.44.75. Flax was easier owing to larger receipts. Sales were made at \$1.30, and choice was quoted at \$1.35.

SALT—Continues in fair interior demand. Quotations remain as before: Saginaw fine sait, \$2.50; kew York fine sait, \$3.10; ordinary coarse, \$1.30; dairy, with bags, \$2.50; dairy, without bags, \$3.00; Ashton dairy, per saik, \$3.25.

York fine salf. 81.10; ordinary coarse, \$1.30; dairy, with bags \$2.50; dairy, without bags \$3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$3.25.

TOBACCO-Only a moderate volume of business was accomplished, the disposition to restrict purchases to such amounts as are needed for the bursuance of current trade still being a prominent feature of the market. Prices remain easy, but without positive decline. Below are the ruling rates:
BLACK-WORK-Common to medium, 39@42c; good, 45@40c; fine, 46%35c; fancy, 35@55c.
BLUTT WORK-Common to medium, 39@42c; good, 50@45c; choice to trade, 50@65c; light-pressed, 52@70c; bright twist, 43@55c.

FINE CUT-Common to rair, 35@45c; medium to good, 34@36c; choice to fancy, 65@50c.

STOKING-Common to medium, in paper, 26@35c.
good, 54@36c; common to medium, in cloth, 35@48c; good, 54@36c; common to medium, in \$200 cm. \$200

modium, 186-80c; good medium, 416-83c; fine, 456-8c; finest, 856-85c; choice, 856-80c; choicest, 606-75c.
WOOD—Maple was quoted at \$6.50, and beech at \$6.00, delivered.
WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 150 bris at \$1.03 per gallon.
WOOL—Dealers are dilling small Western orders, and the stock is decreasing slowly. Prices are the same as last week. The Boston Shipping List, Jan. 23, says: "There has been a fair business doing the past week, the sales footing up a fair average, but the transactions are largely fall and spring California and Oregon. Pleeces move slowly and the fine grades are still quite neglected. The amount of Australian wool likely to be received direct is about 5,000 bales; 3,400 bales having already cleared, and a vessel now on the borth is likely to take 1,700 bales more, most of which is on manufacturers' account. With high prices for desirable lots of Australian, both at Melbourne and London, the importation is not likely to turn out profusible on this side, unless in the meantime fine fleeces take a turn upward." Quotations: Medium unwashed wook. 2362-25c: fine 6, 2262-24c; coarse do. 2262-35c: med fleece, washed, 3764 doc: medium do. 3364-35c: medium do. 2366-35c: coarse do. 2262-34c; black, 1862-34c.

LIVE-STOCK.

Hogs. Sheep. 30,020 1,356 31,000 700 Total. ... 1,720 1,212 834

ing no marked variation from those current the day be-fore. The receipts again proved light, amounting to barely 3,200 head, and making a supply since Saturday of about 5,800 head, against 6,209 head for the same time last week, and 8,505 head week before last, which time last week, and 8,505 head week before last, which fact, coupled with the firm tenor of reports from the East, led to generous activity on the part of shippers. In point of quality, the stock was an improvement over that offered on Monday, the proportion of good to extra grades being noticeably more prominent, and we note that the bulk of the sales were as prices above \$3.50. There were several sales of choice cattle at \$4.4064.90, while some extra were taken at \$5.156.50. Sales at \$5.00 and upward were six in number. viz.: 29 head at \$5.65 by Coffman, Ream & Co.: 59 head at \$5.40, by Harpole & Lott: 41 head by the same at \$5.15; 31 head by the same at \$5.00; and is head by Dickson & Byers at \$5.15. The dumand from local buyers was light, at \$2.2063.00 for poor to prime cows and interior to common mixed doves. Sockers sold at \$2.7563.50 in a few later forces.

Over.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450

packing, \$4.0004 15; butchers, \$4.1504.20; fece

No. 2, 26s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter. No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 3d;

LINSEED OIL-26s.
Antweep, Jan. 29. -Petroleun-27s 3d. AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Grain—Wheat in generally good demand, especially better qualities of spring, at rather firmer prices, though no actual advance was noted; offerines lighter; for forward delivery values quoted up 1/201/20 per bu; demand in the speculative line comparatively moderate; 3,200 bu ungraded red Western, car lots, at \$1.35/201.34, closing at \$1.33/201.34, closing at \$1.32/201.34, closing at angraded at 42@52c, as to quality: yellow Wes

livery in active request; January option nomina; February, \$7.70 bid; March, \$7.85; April, \$7.92;@7.95; sales of 5, 750 tes February at \$7.85; Ar7, 6, 500 tes March at \$7.77;@7.85; and 2, 500 tes April at \$7.87;@7.85; and 2, 500 tes April at \$7.87;@7.85; and 2, 500 tes April at \$7.87;@

CHEESE-Pirm: 768134c.
WHISKY-Firm: \$1.038/81.07.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
JAN. 20. -PLOUR-Market dull: supper. \$4.00; extra. \$5.00; Pennsylvania family. \$5.756.
6.25; Minnesous do, \$5.0066.00; high grades and patent. \$5.0068.00.
GRAIN-Wheat-Market dull; amber, \$1.3461.36; red. \$1.3061.36; white, \$1.4361.46. Corn-Market dull: yellow, 5456; mixed, 346; Jannary, 346; Pebruary, 5456; March, 5456. Oats quiet; white Western, \$36355c; Kre-Market dull: \$8372c.
PROVISIONS-Steady, Mess pork, \$12.00642.25. Beef hatma, 15:817c; India mess, 23:6255c. Hams, 9:4610/4c. Lard quiet; dity kettle, 736c.
PROVISIONS-Steady; creamery, 52:255c; Western Reserve, 21:625c.
EGGS-Steady; Western, 14:15c; crede, 9:46.
WHISKY-Unchanged.
HECKIPTS-Waest, 6,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.
WOOL-Steady; demand moderate; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia dduble edfa and above, 46:45c; coarse, 35:45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 39:45c; new Work, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 39:45c; new York, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 30:45c; new Work, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 39:45c; new Work, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 39:45c; new York, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 30:45c; new Work, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 30:45c; new Work, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 30:45c; new Work, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 30:45c; new York, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 30:45c; new York, Michigan, Indiana, and Westerning, 30:45c; new York, Michigan, India

Sc. Cors. Mrai.—Quietat \$2.40.

Hay—Quiet: quoted: ordinary, \$13.00; prime, \$15.00

His.—Quiet: quoted: ordinary, \$13.00; prime, \$15.00

Jil. 00: choice, \$18.00318.50.

Provisions—Pork—Market dull; \$11.50812.00. Lard steady, with a fair demand; refined tierce, \$7.7568.25; kegs \$8.258.75. Brik meats quiet and weak; held shoulders, loose, 4%c; packed, \$46; clear rib, 55%cec; clear, 65%cec, clear

©20c; fair, 24@20c.

TOLEDO, O.. Jan. 29.—Grain—Opened with wheat dull and lower, closing easier; amber Michigan, spot. \$1,234; February, 31,214; March. \$1,234; No. 27ad winter, February, \$1,174; March. \$1,234; Corn frm; high-mixed heid at 47ac; 47c bid; No. 2, 27ac; new May, 464[c: new rejected, 36c; damaged, 38c; new 33c. Oars dull; No. 2, 27ac; damaged, 38c; new 33c. Oars dull; No. 2, 27ac; Michigan, 294c.

Cloven Seed.—Mammoth, \$4,70; prime, \$4,624@

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Business continues light with
commission houses, and jobbing trade is quiet. Cottor
goods inactive, but generally steady. Piques in good
demand. Prints quiet, but ginshams more active.

Men's wear of woolens moving slowly. Foreign goods
quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Trade:

Liverpoot, Jan. 29.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 65s; Western, 55s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 31s; short frbs, 32s; long clear, 30s 64; short clear, 31s 64; shoulders, 24s 64; hams, 44s. Lard, 40s 64. Prime mess beef, 83s; India mess beef, 81s; extra India mess, 119s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

Loxdon, Jan. 29.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet and steady; corn quiet at 38s 6d. Mark Lang—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet: corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 28s. Cargoes on pissage—Wheat quiet; corn rather easier; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 40s.

Special Disputch to Phe Micago Tribune.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter. No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring. No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 5d; white. No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 7d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Coru—New No. 1, 23s 3d; No. 2, 23s; old No. 1, 29s 3d; No. 2, 29s; old No. 1, 29s 3d; No. 2, 29s; old No. 1, 29s 9d; No. 2, 29s. Provisions—Pork, 56s. Lard, 40s 9d.

Liverpool. Jan. 29—2:30 p. m.—Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring. No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 5d; club, No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 9d. Corn—Old, 29s. Breadstuffs cenerally easier.

club, No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 9d. Corn—Old, 29s. Breadstuffs generally easier.
Livzaroot, Jan. 29—Latest.—Cotton—Inquiry moderate; freely supplied: 6M@6Md; sales, 10,000 bales, speculation and export, 2.00; American, 8,000.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.
GRAIN—Receipts for three days, 13,000 grs; American, 10,000; California white wheat, 12s 5d@1280d; do club, 12s 9d@13s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring. 10s 5d@11s 1d; do winter, 11s 3d@1is 8d. Flour—Western mixed, 23s; new do, 28s@28s 3d. Outs—American, 3s. Barley, do, 3s 1d.
Pras—Canadian, 37s.
CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 55s. Prime mess beef, 83s.
Lard—American, 40s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 3cs 6d; short do, 31s 6d.
CHESES—Fine American, 64s.

chort do, 31s 6d.

CHESSE-Fine American, 64s.

TALLOW-American, 40s 6d.

PETROLEUM-Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 6d@10s 9d.

LINSEE OIL-26s 6d.

RESIN-COMMON, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-25s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—SPIRITS OF PETROLEUM-7s 6d@5s 6d.

what stronger, but winder selvity; mixed western, 5 car-loads, at 43c. Rye in generally slack demand, and quoted weak as to price: No. 1 Western boat-loads quoted at about 73@75c; No. 2 do at 70@72½c. Oats more active, but irregular as to values, leaving off tamely; mixed Western, 4.900 bu, at 33%%35%c; white Western, 3,500 bu, at 30%40g; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 35%c38%c; old No. 2 Western, in store, 12,000 bu, at about 37%c.

Priovisions—Mess pork moderately sought for early delivery; irregular as to price; sales, 20 bris at \$11.75 &12.00; other kinds dull and nominal; for forward delivery western mess dull; January option nominal; February, \$11.75 &16; March, \$12.00; April, \$12.15; no sales reported. Cut meats in rather better demand at steadier prices Bacon fairly active and firmer; 500 bus long and short clear at \$5.50. Wostern steam lard more active for early delivery, largely for export, closing more firmly; sales of 4.790 tes here at \$7.63%7.75; for forward delivery in active request; January option nominal; February active request.

refined in moderate demand, with cut long queen as 65%.

Whisky-Sold to the extent of 100 bris at \$1.06%, and 200 bris at \$1.07 per gallon, closing at the latter rate, showing a stronger market.

Frenchtzs-Berth -freights somewhat firmer, with more inquiry for accomodation; in chartering a moderate movement on a comparatively steady basis as to rates; for Liverpool engagements include by steam 35,000 bu grain, 16,000 bu at 9%2004; 8,000 bu wheat at 10d, and 11,000 bu grain at 10d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

Ngw York, Jan. 29.—Cotton—Market dull; 1146; intures quiet and steady; January, 10,066; in. 57c; August. 11,65c; April. 11,50c; July, 11,50c; May, 11,50c

Contracts Cannot and U Loose Serious Charges Agai Assignee of the ance

Dbu. Obu. 20.500 bu: corn, \$1,000 ba. New Suits, Bar vorces, Judg In the case of A. L. Cl

WHINKY-FIRE \$1.CS.

CINCINNATI. O., Jan. 2h.—COTTON-104s.

PLOUE—Duil and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat duil: red scarce at \$1.184.15 Could be duil and drooping: \$86.39c. Ons duil; so the duil and drooping: \$86.39c. The state of the duil and drooping: \$86.39c. The state of the duil and drooping and the duil and drooping at the duil and droo

LISSEN OIL—Duled SOCIOLE

MILWAUKER, Jan. 23.— F. UKER.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 23.— F. UKER.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 23.— F. UKER.

GRAIN—Wheat steady opened to busy; and charles easier: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 3 Merch 24.

Saying Society. No. 2 Milwaukee 15. No. 1 Mirra kee, S1.004; No. 2 Milwaukee 15. No. 1 Mirra kee, S1.004; No. 2 Milwaukee 15. No. 1 Mirra kee, S1.004; No. 2 Milwaukee 15. No. 1 Mirra kee, S1.004; No. 1 Mirra kee,

12. Corn-New mixed, 35c. styc-53c. Out-see Provisions—Quiet; shoulders, 4c; green, 34c; charles, 54c; green, 54c; hams, 74c, 15 lbs. Lerd pr. Hoes—Stropg; \$3.90 23.95. keecelpts, 2.500 has

Hoes-Strong: \$3.80 a. 95. Receipts, 1,200 has
BUFFALO. Jan. 29. GRAIN-Wheat unceiled:
disposition on the part of millers to purchase. OrDuble of the part of millers to purchase of the part of the part of the purchase of the purchase of the part of the purchase of the purchase

COTTON. COTTON.

GALVESTON, Jan. 29.—COTTON—Quiet; milita, 10%c; net receipta. 1.137 bales; coastwise, 41.

MOBILE, Jan. 29.—COTTON—First demand; start; unchanged; middling, 10%c; net receipta. 4.501 bass sales, 3,000; coastwise, 790.

CHABLESTON. Jan. 29.—COTTON—Quiet; milital, 40%(40%c); net receipts, 3,473 bales; sales, 10,00; w France, 2,500; coastwise, 1,690. SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—COTTON — Dull; midma 10 9-16c; net receipts, 2, 308 bales; gross receipts, 2.14

PETROLEUM.
OTL CITY, Pa., Jan. 29. —PETROLEUM—Marks oped at \$1.41%, and steadily advanced to \$1.40% with sales; business during the day continued very on, an aprices were heavy, closing at \$1.45% inhuman yadday, 37,327 bris; sales to-day, 275,000 bris.
PETROLEG, Jan. 29. —PETROLEUM—Firmer; code.
\$1.65 at Parker's, for immediate shipment; related to the control of the control of

WILMINGTON, Jan. 29 .- SPIRITS TURPINESE DURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT of Justice. Chancery Division, made in the matter of the estate of Henry Far, deceased, between Stephen Street Hearne, piaintiff, and John Reigrave Miss and Sarah Ann, his wife, defendants (877 F, No. 150, the persons claiming to be the applear and nicet the children of the brothers and sisten of the saltenry Farr, late of Cookhill, is the parise of inherow, in the County of Worcester, farmer, decease, who died on or about the 3d day of January, 1846 (mm nephews and nicecs being directed by the will of the sald Henry Farr to claim their respective shares whill twelve months next after the death of his wife. Elimbert Farry, or claiming to be the legal cervanal repetitions.

Soth day of October 1877), to come in and prove microlaims at the Chambers of His Lordahip the Vicchancel of His Lordahim thereof the Will be peremptorfly excluded from the benefit of the said bequest. Friday, the 15th day of November, 173, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating out the claims.

Dated this which are of January, 1878.

Dated this which are of January, 1878.

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES and HAWEL 1864 ford-row, Lendon, W. C., Agents for J. L. January, 1879.

Alcoster, Warwick, Plaintiff's Solicitor. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLES OF THE CURRENCY, WAS INGTON. Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jacksom, Receiver, with the legs proof thereof, within three months from this day, we they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNO.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Williams. Thursday, Jac. 2
SOM ERSET, Stamper.
Cabin passaye, 850, 800, and 870; Insermediate, 845.
Steerage, 830. Return Tickets at favorable raise. Propal Steerage certificates, 828. Apply to WM. B.
WHITE, 97 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

Great Western Steamship Line

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every same day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Roberts, Eates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, 3100, seems cabin, 5-00, gold; steerage, 8-30 currency. For freeze and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers between St York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGEA. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,

273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago, Between Wabash and Michigan-ars.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected win at institution is open every Wednesday and Saturiar in 11 to 1 o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Dispensary in Women. NERVOUS DEBILITY

a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and mancessful remedy known. Two to Six Ross usually sufficient. For further information, So for Circular. Price, SI per Box: Six Boxes by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for Circular and Six Boxes. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists.

36 John St., New York don, and su-others for the CAYLUS perior to a prompt em of all dis-cent or of fing. Prepared by CAPSULES CLIN AND CIE, Parix CAPSULES solid by Druggists in the United States.

the facts, says: "That t

THE C

Important Decision

The Practice in Car.

of Strict Ford

tions Between Co

In the case of A. L. Che the catate of M. O. Walker Insurance Company, recepted to the company of the company o sideration to support t the question is presented consideration has failed reason it has become it payment of this money, ment of the affairs of a co

ment of misses stockhold obligations to the component of the component of

they intended to, to the Company, whether person, could resort to from his obligations becauted beyond their power. What has been said in of the house, and the rushove referred to, fully, a question in reference to of the National Insurant ultra vires, then the & Walker, in his lifetime, his death, in a reasonal the purchase unanthor a bill to set the said and restore the app dition. This transaction two months or more before the putting of the said and restore the app dition. This transaction two months or more before the said and restore the app dition. This transaction two months or more before the said and restore the app dition. This transaction two months et more before the said and the forms him to the forms him the forms him the could have done to the sum that the Director's were cates of paid-up stock the resolutions set out that the Director's were actes of paid-up stock the sum thus simmished the amount of Company. Where a cate of paid-up stock of the company and they could shares, the other eight apany, and they could might choose. The sum the payment of 20 per any title to the shares would only be a contract the number of shares would only be a contract the number of shares would only be a contract the number of shares would only be a contract the number of shares would only be a contract the number of shares would only be a contract the number of shares would only be a contract the number of shares would only be a contract the number of shares would only be a contract the number of shares would not the stock of the Company otherwise. But, if is he class of its own shares, which hold that a corporation of the company of the contract of the company of the contrac peared for the Company
THE PRACTICE IN
In the cases of Spring
S. Gibbons, an import
cently by the Supreme
atrict foreclosures. The
Burnt Record act
rendants claimed und
closure in chancery. The
supposed equity of re
suit. It seems that is
the usual form, declar
ared unless the at
thirty days. No
order was ever entered,
thirty days, finding the
paid and making the
paid and making the
count, while conceding
was, after the first deer
a further order, finding
been paid within the if
decree, and thereupon
solute, yet they held the
gone, even without the
after the time limited a
the final decree was
equity dealt with the
first decree in sub
to redeem. This de
was reversed on other
but before reversal
parties had been acqu
preme Conrt, followin
washams vs. Gay, h
rights under a decree
be protected.

THE DIGNITY OF A

rights under a decree be protected.

THE DIONITY OF A.

In the case of B. A.

T. Hooper, the appel damages on a contract balf of some real esta defense set up was possession of the controlly delivered to bahouid zet the money land.

The Supreme Court was apparently fairly coursy the undivided then of the sale acknowledge. convey the undivided tion of the sale acknow full, and an obligation sonable notice, found. The existence of such conclusive, was acrous and legally executed, the person executing is and saturfactory evid and unsatisfactory evid the binding force of destroyed by such un the effect of written into would, as evidence until convidence until convid

THE COURTS.

tions Between Corporations and

the Practice in Carrying Out Decrees

of Strict Foreclosure Laid

Serious Charges Against Homer Cook, the

Assignee of the State Fire-Insur-

ance Company.

New Suits, Bankruptcies, Divorces, Judgments, Etc.

n the case of A. L. Cuctain, administrator of estate of M. O. Walker, vs. The Republic Life-urance Company, recently decided by the Su-me Court, some important questions were sed. The late M. O. Walker in his lifetime held

raised. The late M. O. Walker in his lifetime held 500 shares of the Company's stock, for part payment of which he gave his notes, secured by trust-deed on real estate. After his death a bill was died to foreclose this trust-deed, and a decree entered against the property for \$14, 357.30. The administrator appealed, claiming that the Company misappropriated its funds by purchasing the stock of the National Life-Insurance, by baying a building far beyond its wants and means, and in reducing the amount of its capital stock.

reducing the amount of its capital stock.

The Supreme Court, after giving a statement of the facts, says: "That there was a sufficient consideration to support these notes at law, there would not seem to be the slightest doubt. And the question is presented whether in equity the consideration has failed, or whether for any time it has become inequitable to enforce the

reason it has become inequitable to enforce the

cts Cannot Be Annulled on Loose and Unsatisfactory

Down.

Stockholders.

of them as are dead, are, by their ore the 20th day of October, 1878. The expiration of twelve months and Elizabeth Farr, who died on the r1877), to come in and prove their mbers of His Lordship the Viceles Hall, at No. 14 Chancery-lans, iddlesses, or in default thereof they y excluded from the benefit of the strength of the company o

of January, 1878.

AM BINNS SMITH, Chief Clerk.

WCLIFFES and RAWLE, 1 Beddon, W. C., Agents for J. L. Jones,

wick, Plaintiff's Solicitor. YDEPARTMENT

ransatientic Company.
k sud Havre, Pier 42, N. P., foot
of Morton-st.
i. Wed., Peb. 6, 8 a. m.
der. Wed., Peb. 20, 8 a. m.
der. Wod. March 6, 7 a. m.
AGF, IN GOLD (faculding vine);
cabin, \$100; Second Usbin, \$65;

German Lloyd.

his Company will sall every Satur-ier, foot of Paied street, Hoboken, rom New York to Southampton, de Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second serage, \$30 currency. For freight OEL,RICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. STAR LINE. Royal Mail Steamers between New Fur passage apply to Company's A-St. ALFIED LAGERGEN, General Western Agent, itain and Ireland.

n's Hospital of the e of Illinois. PIETH-ST., Chicago,

CELLANEOUS.

IS DEBILITY. c., and all disorders brought on by ER'S SPECIFIC PILL

to the Company, whether a stockholder or other porson, could resort to equity and be discarged from his obligations because the Directors have seated beyond their power or in its abuse.

What has been said in reference to the purchase of the house, and the rules authounced in the cases shove referred to, fully govern and dispose of the question in reference to the purchase of the stock of the National Insurance Company. If it was altra vires, then the act was simply void, and Walker, in his lifetime, or his administrator after his death, in a reasonable time, if he believed the purchase unanthorized, might have filed a bill to set the whole transaction aside and restore the appellent of the purchase unanthorized, might have filed a bill to set the whole transaction aside and restore the appellent of the country of the control of these notes.

As to the last point, that the Company reduced their capital-stock without the company reduced their capital-stock without the company reduced their capital-stock without the consent of Walker, we do not see that it exists as a matter of fact. The resolutions set out in the record only show that the Directors were authorized to issue certificates of paid-up stock to those who had paid 20 per cent on their subscriptions for an amount squal to the sum thus paid. This in no sense simmished the amount of the capital-stock of the Company, where a person had subscribed lot, any, ten shares, and had paid \$200, and was silling to receive a certificate for two shares, and the payment of 20 per cent thereon, did not vest say title to the shares in the subscription for shares of life set of the country of the capital stock of the company and they could sell them to whom they might chose. The subscription for shares, and they are shared to the shares in the subscription of the hares was still in the Company. Hence this was not even an effort to reduce the capital stock of the Company by purchasing its stock or takeruse. But, if it had been antended as a purchase of its own shares, the mould get the money stipulated as the price of the lind.

The Subreme Court said the contract in question was apparently fairly entered into agreeing to convey the undivided half of a lot, the consideration of the sale acknowledged to have been paid in full, and an obligation to convey on demand, and reasonable notice, found in the hands of the Assignee. The existence of such an instrument, although not conclusive, was strong evidence that it was fairly and legally executed, and must be held binding on the person executing it until it was shown by clear and satisfactory evidence to be invalid. Loose and unsatisfactory evidence was not sufficient. If the binding force of each instruments might be destroyed by such unsatisfactory evidence, then the effect of written agreements solemnly entered into would, as evidence, be well-nigh destroyed. Such instruments must have controlling effect as twisted to the sufficient of the controlling effect as twisted to the controlling effect as the controlling effect as twisted to the controlling effect as the controllin TER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York

Invalidity.

OTHER TYEMS.

Revoid Dispused to The Chicago Pribune.

CHUTTER, III., Jan. 20.—In the SupremaClerk's office to-day an opinion was filed af-

ng the decision of the Adams County Circuit in the case of Adams True susinst the Keskuk hern Packet Line to recover for an injury ined by him in being knocked off a plank decision affirmed gate True 3, 600 damages. a Judges of the Supreme Court sined at the more this evening. rtant Decision Touching the Rela-

THE STATE INSTRANCE COMPANY.

The affairs of the State Insurance Company were again aired yesterday in a bil filed by John Alston agains: Homer Cook, the Assignee of the Company, to set aside the assessment recently made on the stockholders. The bill is filed on behalf of all stockholders. The bill is filed on behalf of all stockholders in the Company part to Jan. 12, 1871, and for all after that time whose stock was fully baid. The Company was organized in 1884, at Freeport, and moved to Chicago in 1868. The cabital stock was \$10,000,000, of which it was required that 20 per cent should be paid in when subscribed for, and by November, 1870, about 14,040 shares had been taken, which was increased by January following to 28,684 shares. Jan. 11, 1871, the capital stock was reduced to \$500,000,000. subscribed for, and by November, 1870, about 14, 040 shares had been taken, which was increased by January following to 28, 684 shares. Jan. 11, 1871, the capital stock was reduced to \$500,000, and full-paid certificates issued for 20 per cent of the face value of the old stock, which was canceled, and other important changes made. Under this arrangement 19, 996 shares of old stock were surrendered and new occhidentes issued for 3, 983 shares. At the time the Company went into bank-under yith stock was divided into two kinds: first, kew full-paid shares, and, second, old shares on which 24 per cent had been paid.

The bill heng ives a history of the bankruptcy of the Company, the litigation against George C. Smith, etc., all of which is well known. After its adjudication, the Company's assets were about \$511,664,29, as follows:

Cash in hands of National Loan & Trust Company, and the policies of reinsurance in various companies.

Folicies of reinsurance of this daties.

Folicies of reinsurance of this daties.

Folicies of reinsurance of this daties.

Folicies of the company were at least \$622, 664, while the company were into bankrapicy it of that when the Company were into bankrapicy it of that when the Company were into bankrapicy it of the selection.

Folicies of the company were at least selection to the company were into bankrapicy it of the selection.

Folicies of the company were at least selection to the company of claims, and he asked for an assessment of 20 per cent to pay the bilance due on these claims, and to pay about \$50, 600 of other claims proved up since the dividend, and also to pay contingent claims, fees, costs, etc.

Alston then charges that the assets could have been sold for enough to pay all the doble: that Mr. Cook's failure to do so has been the result of gross negligence, malfeasance, and maladmiristration in office; that in gross hegget of his duity for about a yest after his appointment as Assignee he negligence, malfeasance, and maladmiristration amount was lost; that he has failed to collect the smount of Smith's bonds, which were forfeited by his malfeasance, though his bondsmen were at the time abundantly able to respond, thus causing a loss of \$300,000 to the the creditors of the Company. The other assets have also been illegally administered, grossly wasted, squandered, and misapolied. Company on a small betreather by the shadunity and the property of the bankrupt has been less altography and the property of

desertion. Finally William Crones dropped into Court to say that Weller's advice about widows was eminently sound. He married one named Susanna, a widow with three children, and he has never been master in his house since. Finally she left him in December, 1875, and he wants a divorce immediately, lest she may change her mind and come back.

203, 226, 302, 303, 307, 311, 312, 313, 313, 314, 318, 318, No. 281, Helm vs. Commercial National Bank, still on Nrial Color of Authority of Authori

THAT CHICAGO "SKELETON-MAKING"

THAT CHICAGO "SKELETON - MAKING" FACTORY.

To the Entior of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—In writing up a sensation for your baper of yesterday, under the heading "Making Skeletons," your reporter succeeded well, though, as is usual in such cases, greatly at the expense of truth and largely by substituting faction for fact. As it is always in order to explain, please allow me that privilege briefly.

And, first, I must say that I was smaxed beyond expression to learn from your paper this morning that Chicago is about to excel even Paris and New York "in the manufacture of human skeletons," and most of all that I am the principal stockholder in the great Northwestern branch of "such a concern". Mirabile dictu!

The truth is, however philanthropic, profitable, or necessary such a factory might be. I never invested a nickel or a moment in the establishment or conduct of such an enterprise. No, I have not now, and never lad, anything more to de with "running a human-skeleton factory" than you have had to do with that demolished Columbus concern: or, if you blease, with Bridgeport, the unvelcome odors of which are but too often warted to this fair portion of our city. My tastes do not run in that direction.

It is true, however, that I live at "No. 1086

Harrison erceet," and my name is "Shinn." but a very different personality from "Cyrus Shinn." who resides at Gliman, Ill., and who, by the way, will be no less astounded than myself on learning through your columns of his mammoth 'skeleton-making establishment" in Chicago.

It is also true that a few medical students board in my family, and that one or two of these zealous sons of Esculapins have recently burnt incense to the Goddess of Science in my buck yard in a manner very offensive to one, and but one, of my neighbors. That is to say, as they were about to graduate at Rush Medical College, and enter into the great outlie of professional life, they thought that by purchasing and preparing in their own way and with their own hands a human skeleton already dissected and the flesh removed, nobody, dead or alive, would be hurt, their own future unefulness be normented, and their prospective patrons benefited. No inconvenience to any one was anticipated, nor offense or alarm even to the most superstitious expected or desired. All that is said about these students threatening to "put cold lead "through our sensitive neighbor or anybody else. about "nausoous smells" and "sickening the neighborhood," is simply sensational bosh. How far, if at all, the procedure complained of was an offense to good taste each one must be his own judge. Several of the ladies resident in the immediate neighborhood assured me there was nothing about. "The scare" oftensive to sight or smell. Their signatures can be had on demand. It is wise to be nice, but foolish to be more nice than wise. Respectfully.

A BATTLE INCIDENT.

A BATTLE INCIDENT.

The Tragic End of a Brave Young Texan Flag-Bearer—After Leading an Almost Charmed Life He is Made to Bite the Dust—Tribute to His Memory by His

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—During the fall of 1864 Sherman had cut loose and started from Atlanta to the sea. Hood had marched west through Alabama, and struck the Tennessee River between Florence and Decatur and crossed on pontoons. In his immediate front, just north Shoal Creek, lay Hatch's division of cavalry of Shoal Creek, lay Hatch's division of cavalry (4,000 men), Capron's brigade (1,200 men), Laying here, Hood's movements were watched, and when his advance was made across the river, which consisted, among other troops, of Ross' Texans, an engagement every day was in order, which, as a rule, resulted in some hard fixhting. As Hood advanced, were sten was disputed up to Frank-

vanced, every step was disputed up to Frank-lin, when Thomas gave him his first check. Up to this time the cavally were constantly engaged with Ross, for two or three days in front. Often with the skirmsh line was a ad the Lone Star. Often in charling, as they swept down upon us, he bore his dag near enough to us to distinguish his feat ecs. In appearance he was about 18 years of are, londe enough to us to distinguish his feat. e.s. In appearance he was about 18 years of aze, Jonde hair, which hung to his sword-bett, a alle, beardless face. Mounted on a magnificent black horse, he seemed to be omnipresent. When the Texans charged the itercest, there the black horse, the long blonde hair, and the Lone Star were sure to be. This had gone on so long that the entire division knew him, and a common saying was, "it is no use to shoot at him, for you can't hit him." Every one had tried it, but he seemed to lead a characelife. On our retreat, the day before we came to Spring Hill, we were pressed nusually hard. Move as we would, the Texans seemed to be upon us, and flaunting continually in our face was that flag, always borne by the boy on the black horse. After falling back from a position which had been holy contestéd, and retreating after repulsing a charge, we had hardly formed when they came again—the flag, black horse, and boy in front. The remarks were general, "The boy again," "Look at the boy!" "Don't he ride!" Just them Sergt. Maj. Howard, of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, called to one of the men, and said, "Ed, is your gun loaded!" "Yes," was the reply. "Give it to me." Howard (who was a boy of 17, slim, light, but a fine shot) took the gun, dismounted, kneeled down in the road, and looked for the flag-bearer. About 300 yards in front was a rise in the ground that he would have to come up before he would be in sight. Howard waited. All looked on with almost breathless interest, many venturing the remark, "It's no use; you can't hit him." The flag came in view first, then the man, and then the horse. He was leading the brigade, his long hair floating in the wind as he came for forward at a sweeping gallop. Every few moments he would give a yell that could be heard above the roar of the carbines. As Howard, his horse, and all looked at the Texan. First the flag waved and fell from his horse, and fell from his horse, and joined his command. All afternoon he seemed sad, and that night at the camp f

noon he seemed sad, and that night at the camp fire I noticed him writing. After scribbling for a time he threw his paper in the fire, which I snatched out, and, on reading it, found the sketch was of our Texan flag-bearer. The lines I lost, but what I remember, written as they were by the man that killed him, I think worth saving. It is a worthy tribute from a generous foe:

In times of danger when men are all around us falling.

And an empty saddle now and then is no uncommon sight,
The screaming of shells, like voices fercely calling.

For more company from dead men who have gone down in the fight.

Of the cheek that never blanches, Of the eye that's calm and steady Regardless of the minie making Many quickly stand, Admiration for their

Admiration for their Owner for all peril ever ready, Draws from us the flattering speech "He bears a gallant soldier's heart, "I knew full well there is a certain class existing By whom any noble quality 'tis denied Has also been found with those Misquided men enlisting In the Revel Traitor column Fighting on the other side But I saw a Reb flar-bearer. On his banner bright the Lone-Star; Should he hail from Texas prairies, As he ouward, onward, cried; But there he got the carbine bullet—There the Texan, fell and died.

I knew the mettle of our boys;
I knew that deeds of daring
Off are told from lips of veterans—
Told of comrades, told of comrades dead and gone; But the soul of that dead soldier, the last his starbearing. Was as noble, pure, and true as were any of our

But the soul of that dead soldier, the last his starbearing.

Was as noble, pure, and true as were any of our own.

Two other verses I have forgotten, but I think, although written by a boy, the spirit of true chivalry was fully expressed.

A Georgian Tournament.

The "tournament" of the Middle Ages still survives here, and is conducted much in the same way as formerly in England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. On one occasion we heard that one was to be held in a retired spot in the forest, not far from Koutais. We rode thither, and found a gay and animated scene. A large space was cleared for the lists, round which groups of spectators took their stand, in holiday attire, that of the women affording great variety of color. The gown is often yellow or magents-colored, while the bodice, buttoning close to the waist, but open above, may be black or blue; over this a jacket, matching the skirt, is worn, and a white veil, confined by a gilt crowb, gives a picturesque, though somewhat theatrical effect to the costume. Their demeanor is composed and somewhat reserved, though various little episodes may be observed in the course of the day proving that the event of the combat is of more importance to these calm spectators than one would judge from their quiet manner. Many a glove or ribbon is bestowed by each fair damsel on her chosen cavalier, who pins the favor to his sheepskin bonnet; and it is said that the single combats with which the tourney begins frequently decide the pretensions of rival claimants. The Gorgians, mounted on well-trained horses, divide into two bodies on opposite sides of the lists. Each norseman carries at his saddle-bow a store of light birch-wood lances about six feet long. A horn is sounded, and from either sides a horseman advances towards the centre. Crossing lances, they return, but, just on reaching home, wheel around, and, spurring their steeds, make for each other at full gallop, hurling their lances as they pass. These missiles are sometimes destrously caught by the opp

S. Dunn arrived in this city from the East on Thursday morning, on his way to visit his sick wife at Manitou Springs, Col. On his arrival here he received a telegram stating that his wife was at the point of death, and that she could not live many hours. The husband, who was a middle-aged man, evidently a merchant, seemed to be much affected by the news, and at once made inquiries for a special train. He offered a large sum of money for a special engine to :un to Pueblo ahead of the regular train, but could not obtain one here. He took possession of the telegraph wires between here and Topeka, the headquarters of the road, and offered \$350 for a special locomotive to run at special speed across the plaine. His offer was accepted, and at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the devoted husband started from Topeka on his break-neck arrand of love and duty. Away went the locomotive and car, with its solitary but sorrowing passenger, over the prairies of Kaw Valley, down into the Valley of the Neosho at Emporia, then off again over the high divide between the Neosho and the Arkansas Valley, which was reached before night had closed in. Then, after taking water, the impatient husband and his tireless fron horse started up the great Arkansas Valley to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

He reached Pueblo, Col., about 7:30 o'clock on Friday morning, and then, only waiting for a locomotive on the Denver & Rio Grande (narrow gaure) to be got ready, started up to Manitou, a distance of fifty miles. He reached Manitou, a distance of fifty miles. He reached Manitou, a the base of Pike's Peak, in time to see his dying wife, and was well satisfied with the result of his fast trip. The fastest time made on the route was fifty miles per hour, the average time about thirty-five miles. It is the fastest time ever made across the plains from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains.

LORD-HICKS.

Curious Details of the Origin and Progres

It has been ascertained by a reporter of th Wor'd that the particular acquaintance of Mrs. Hicks with Mr. Lord dates back about nine years, or to a period not long subsequent to the death of Mr. Lord's brother, Mr. Rufus L. Lord, who departed this life May 14, 1869, leaving the bulk of his great estate, valued at several millions of dollars, to be divided between his brothers, Thomas and David N. Lord. Mr. Thomas Lord had known Mr. Hicks in his iffetime quite well, and had been on friendly terms with Mrs. Hicks. But there had been no relations between

that lady and Mr. Thomas Lord's family.

Mr. Thomas Lord married a sister of the late Dr. Henry Anderson, and until the death of Mr. Rufus L. Lord the property inherited by Mrs. Thomas Lord from her father, Mr. Anderson, was the chief resource of the family. The house in Seventeenth street now inhabited by Mr. Lord's family was a part of this inherit-Lord from his children after the death of their mother a few years ago. Dr. Henry Anderson, Mrs. Thomas Lord's brother, it will be remem-bered, long before his death became a fervent bered, long before his death became a fervent Catholic. He was a man of great scientific attainments also, and died in Northern India, whither he had gone in the prosecution of important astronomical inquiries. In this journey and at the time of his death he was accompanied by an adopted daughter, a young lady of Italian birth, to whom he left an estate and who now resides in this city. Mrs. Hicks, who was received into the Catholic Church at Rome in the winter of 1869-70 by Cardinal Barnabo, made the acquaintance of this young lady, and was by her introduced about a year after that time to Mrs. Thomas Lord, by whom she was entertained both at the family residence in Seventeenth street and at the house known to all New Yorkers as the "old Donnelly maniston," which was then leased as a summer home by Mr. and Mrs. Lord. When Mrs. Hicks reopened her residence in Fourteenth street in 1872 and 1873 she on several occasions invited Mr. and Mrs. Lord to entertainments there given by her, and a close friendship then sprang up between Mr. Lord Mrs. Hicks represents the street of the seventeenth of the content of the seventeenth of the lower of the lower

Mr. Tomous Carbinether, 18 by R. Tomous controls of the process of

HUNTZINGER.

The Romance of an Industrious Man-His Progress from Boyhood to a Bank-Presi-dency - Convicted of Conspiracy to De-traud, and Sentenced to Receive the Full Penalty of the Law.

Disputch to New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 22.—This is the story

of a poor young man: He was born seventy years ago in a small village in the Pennsylvania-

years ago in a small village in the Pennsylvania-Dutch County of Berks. His father was pro-prietor of a small country store, and at 10 years of age young Jacob Huntzinger got his start in life by an appoint-ment to the responsible position of chore-boy in his father's establishment. By industry, enter-prise, and encouragement he advanced step by step until he was made a partner, and his counsel in a recent suit to which he was a party-as will appear hereafter-related feelingly hor junfor partner walked all the way to Philadelphia, a distance of nearly 100 miles, to purchase goods for the store. The simple business maxim of the Pennsylvania farmer and his mercantile brethren is, "Get all you can and keep all you get." Jacob early learned its value, and applied it so successfully that we presently find him keeping a store of his own, and dealing in everything from needles and thread to cord-wood and railroad siils. At 20 he married. His wood and railroad siils. At 20 he married. His wife brought with her a fortune of a few hundred dollars, which she eked out after marriage by keeping boarders, and by acting as milliner and dressmaker for the village folk and the country side. With such a partner, success in life was assured. Jacob and his wife were now capitalists in a small way, and they presently went into real estate speculations, a number of bequests, which amounted to \$6,400 in all, giving them material assistance. Jacob, nowever, did not neglect legitimate business for speculation. He kept up his store; secured contracts for the sale of 20,000 cords of wood a year, which continued for several years; operated a steam flour-mill for three or four years, and made considerable money. Tried running a collery for a year, but confessed that he did not make much out of it. Sold out and took another colliery, from which, and a store connectmake much out of it. Sold out and took another colliery, from which, and a store connected with it, he claims to have made \$10,000 in a single year. Operated three powder-mills at once, and all the time was busily engaged in buying and selling lands, on which he made some very large profits, often netting \$10,000, \$15,000, or \$20,000 in a single transaction. His wife was equally fortunate, her first speculation, according to his aworn statement in the suit above referred.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—In answer to instruction if THE TRIBURE of to-day coming from certain of the officers in the Cavalry Battalion that there he been crockedness in the collection and payment of moneys received from citizens for cavalry but, I wish to state that I have paid all moneys received for the cavalry to Col. O. Luppincott for cavalry and hold his recoipts for the same Very respectfully.

J. Shratton McKar, Captaln Commanding C Company, First Rigment Cavalry, I. N. G.

MOVING WESTERN CROPS.

More Wheat and Hogs Offered than the Local Railroads Can Take. I have ridden since Jan. 25 from the wheat-fields in Southern Minnesota to Galesburg, the centre of the corn-fields in Illinois. To-day Jan. 27, is about the twelfth day since Septem ber that the roads have been passable in Illinois

Jan. 27, is about the twelfth day since September that the roads have been passable in Illinois, and the sixteenth day in Northern Iowa. Corn has everywhere remained in cribs on the farms or in the fields. Every available team is now engaged hauling it to stations to be shelled. The wet weather has not damaged the crop materially; it has simply clogged all shipments. To-day the roads are so good that long lines of teams are arriving at all the railroad-stations along the Chicago & Northwestern. the Chicago & Rock Island, the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Iowa Branch of the Illinois Central. In many instances it is impossible for local railroads to take the wheat and hogs offered. The corn will not be shipped from local depots until April and May.

The crops have not been overestimated. The glut of hogs has depressed the local price for live hogs from \$3.55 per hundred to \$3.25, and it is still fallinz. Corn is offered in large quantities along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for 22 cents. The trains from Nebraska and Western Iowa are not able to take all the hogs, wheat, and corn offered. The advance wave of the coming freight is just reaching Chicago. The next ten days, if the weather continues good, will fill Chicago, Toledo, and Indianapoits so full of freight that the trunk lines to fire the trunk lines to remove the excess of Western freight now headed for New York. Emmense quantities of corn are offered along the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska for 12 cents. Minnesota and lowa wheat is about one-third shipped, and another third is now at the stations being loaded or on the way. New York should take a cheerful view of Western prosperity. Corn land is already firmer in Illinois, and the value of the wheat lands of Northern Iowa and Minnesota and lowa wheat is about one-third shipped, and another third is now at the stations being loaded or on the way. New York should take a cheerful view of Western prosperity. Corn land is already firmer The present winter-wheat crop could not look better. There is also an increased acreage, and, during the warm winter, farmers have prepared the ground for a third more spring wheat next year.—Eli Perkins in New York Sun.

A Music-Loving spider.

Georgeiman (Cal.) Miner.

At the Catholic Church, on a Sunday morning before the service, an unassuming little spider can be seen curled up in his gauzy bower,—probably wrapped up in his morning prayer. Let the lady organist but touch the keys and with eager feet he will creep a couple of feet down the wall; and there his artistic soul will revel in the musical sounds produced by choir and instrument. When the service is over, with the dying echoes lingering in his predatory soul, he retires, it is hoped with regenerate heart. The fact that the lady organist had a faithful and cherished auditor of this kind three consecutive years, who would crawl on the piano, shows that this is no isolated-case. And whatever may be the opinion of the unfeeling world, to the choir of this church he is endeared by months of association and musical appreciation.

AMUSEMENTS. STAR LECTURE COURSE.

THIS MORNING For the great lecture, to be delivered in THE TABER-NACLE NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 4, on "THE WASTES AND BURDENS OF SOCIETY," by the greatest llving fecturer, HENRY WARD

oceruco beeunek,

Seats being sold at 28, 50, and 75 cts., at Root & Sons, 156 State-st. REMEMBER, Reserved Seats cost no more than STANDING-1200M, so secure best seats by obtaining first choice.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager. HOOLEY'S THEATRE--- OPERA.

Ten Nights and Two Matiness of GRAND ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA. MAX STRAKOSCH, Director.

OPENING NIGHT. MONDAY, Feb. IL TROVATORE.

MISS KEELOGG as Leonora.
MISS CARY as Leonora.
Miss CARY as Leonora.
Miss CARY as Maurico. Mr. Verdi as Coate di Luna.
Mr. Coniy as Ferrando.
TURSDAT EVENING, Feb. S. farsi appearance of the illustriona Angio-Franco Frima Donna. from Her Majesty's Opera House, London.
MLLE. MARIE ROZE,
As LRONORA, in LA FAVORITA.
Wednesday Evening. Feb. 6. FAUST Thirnday Evening. Feb. 7. August Admission, St. 50. Reserved Scata, 50 cents and \$1 extra, according to location. Family Circle. 75 cts.
The sale of Reserved Seata will commence on Thursday Internal State State. St Nov Office.

McVICKEDPS TIBLE ATTOM

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS! JOHN DILLON,
BOLAND REED,
J. H. McVICKER.
HAERY PEARSON,
In comic characters.
SATURDAY, LAST "ALL THE RAGE" MATINER,
BABY next week in a grand cast.
THE FOUR COMEDIANS.

BOOLEY'S THEATRE. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1. Matinee Prices, 25c and 50e

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF THE GREATEST STUCKES OF THE SEASON. Standing only at 8 o'clock. Secure your seats early.

Monday, Jan. 28, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

OUR BACHELORS.

Stuart Robson and Wm. H. Crane, And Superb Cast. "No play of modern times has been received with such continuous laughter and applanse," HAVERLY'S THEATRE. J. H. BAVERLY. (Late Adelphi.)
Proprietor and Manager.
Great Wednesday Sensation Matinee. To-night again
this taking success.

MR. MILTON NOBLES, and his popular combination, in the highly exciting and successful play. "The Phoenix or, The Living Bead." See the Bohemian, Sain of Human Blood, Ferrific Fire Scene, The Phoenix, Dance Bouse and Carrier Fire Scene, The Phoenix, Dance Bouse and Carrier Fire Scene, The Phoenix, Dance Bouse and Carrier Fire Scene, The State of the Carrier Fire Scene, The Carr COLISEUM.

NOVELTY THEATRE A GREAT VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. ... No. 87 Clark-st. The wonderful Gymnasts, THE MILTON JASPERS, JOHN M. TURNER, Banjo Specialty Artists, in addi-tion to a company of 20...SPECIALTY PERFORMERS....20.
Matiness Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,

Clark-st. opposite Sherman House.

This Afternoon and Evening the Decided Success, Miss ADSLAIDE STETSON'S moral Temperance Drama. Drama,
PEON THE ALTAR TO THE SCAPFOLD.
Also the Comedian of the day, Mr. NEILL BURGESS,
as Mrs. Diggory Gospell,
MY MOTHER-IN-LAW. FINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS.

\$50. \$100. \$200. \$300. \$1,000 er. Xn. 12 Wall-st. New York, make desirable investments in Stocks. which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

GRAND EDUCATIONAL EXCURSION TO EUROPE.
In the summer of 1878, visiting Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Beigium, the Rhine, Prussia, Switzerland, Italy and the Perio Expectition. All objectionable features incident to European travel entirely removed. All travel and hotel accommodations first-class. Hates extremely low. Estura-tickets good for twelve months. College Professors, Teachers of Music and Liberature. Art Students, September 1997, September 1997

NEW PUBLICATIONS SHOULD USE

The Salutation (per dox.), - Zion (\$12.00), or The Encore (\$7.50), or Perkins' Singing School (\$6.75) Johnson's Chorus Choir Instruction Book (\$12.00). The first two are first-class Church Music Book, by L. O. Emerson and W. O. Perkins, and have full in structive courses. The last three are fitted especially for Singing Schools by the very best talent. Now for spirited W ister and Spring Singing Class!

Belshazzar, . . . Butterfield. \$1.25 Don Munio, . . . Dudley Buck. 1.50

Joseph's Bondage, . chadwick. 1.25 Prodigal Son, . . . Sullivan. 1.25 Walpurgis Night, Mendelssohn. . 80 Belshauar and Joseph's Bondage are dramat re splendid Musical Dramas.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston POROUS PLASTERS.

THE WORLD'S CHOICE. setent judges representing the civilized per world appointed for the knowledge of parties WEAK BACK
Benson's Capcine
Plaster
Plaster
Strengthens and
properties great superfority over others. Gives, fits
ion was maile by four practical and skilled.
Remember when you are suffering from a
pain that Benson's Capcine Plasser is the be
ever devised for all external difficulties. S
where, Price, 25 Cents.

SCALES.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cil-and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chican, at 10:30 a. m. Moother road runs Pullman or any other form of notel cars west of Chicago.

Aurora Passenger. 5:30 p. m. 6:53 a. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger. 6:15 p. m. 6:43 a. m.
Precuort & Hubaque Express. 9:250 p. m. 6:53 a. m.
Omaha Night Express. 10:00 p. m. 1 6:55 a. m.
Kannas City & St. Joe Express. 10:00 p. m. 1 6:55 a. m.

CHIOAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Picket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Deboe. Leave. Arrive. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITT & DERVER SHORT LINES.
Unto Depot, West Side, near Maddoon-st, bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handelph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Past Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:40 s. m. St. Louis & Springfield Ex ... *9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. st. Louis. Springfield & Texas 1 9:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. Peoria, Keotuk & Burlington 9:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. Peoria, Keotuk & Burlington 9:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. Chicago & Paducah R. H. Ex. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:0

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL Rail BOAD.

Depos, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twanty-second-st.

Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| St. Louis Express | S:40.a. in | 7:15.a. in | St. Louis Fast Line | 8:20.p. in | 7:15.a. in | 6:20.p. in | 6:20.p. in | 7:15.a. in | 6:20.p. in | o On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Denot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, Urand Facine Hotel, and at Palmer Huste. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7::00 a. in. *6::55 p. m. Day Express... 9::00 a. in. *7::00 m. *7::00 m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st, Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clisten and Carroll-sts. West Side Depart Arrive.

Columbus & East Day Ex..... * 8:40 a. m. * 8:10 p. m. 6.7:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLATD & PACIFIC RAILEDAD Depot, corner of Van Bures and Sherman sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Comman Leaven th Anth Ex 10:15 a.m. 4:06 a.m. Peru Accommodation 15:00; m. 9:35 4.m. Aggle Express. 10:100 a.m. 9:35 4.m.

W Lsea for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York and Longorn terror to all prompt cure that the prompt cure to all prompt cure to all

ing of friends of temperance in part of the city-was held last evening avenue Methodist Church, and Oakla Sons of Temperance was formed w

e temperature yesterday, as observed by asse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Trin-Building), was at 8 a. m., 22 degrees; 10 a. 23; 12 m., 26; 3 p. m., 26; 3 p. m., 29. meter at 8 a. m., 30, 17; 8 p. m., 30, 22. oproder Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon son Hanson, who died suddenly of heart dis-tat No. 725 Milwankee avenue. Deceased was orwegian, 32 years of age, unmarried, and ses a mother and sister residing in this city.

There is an impression that the indictment gainst Clem Periolat, which was to have been arly next month at Geneva, will never come hat a conviction is impossible, and that could therefore be a useless expenditure of

Mr. John A. Martin, of the Atchison (Kan.)

**Aumpion, Mr. D. K. Abeel, Kansas City Journal,
Ir. S. A. Gilbert, St. Joseph Gazetts, Mr. F. M.
racy, of the St. Joseph Herald, and Col. D. R.
nthony, of the Leavenworth Times, are guests

the Grand Pacific.

Mr. John B. Gough lectured last evening before large audience in McCormick Hall. The proseds of the lecture were devoted to the maintenance of the Half-Orphan Asylum. The lecture was ir. Gough's well-known effort, "Now and Then." assuuch as it is by no means new, it will not be coessary to give space to even an abstract.

Chicago Yacht Club held its monthly meet-the Sherman House last evening. Several as were elected to membership, among others Kimball, of Kenosha, and J. A. Farrow, F. Brawley, T. M. Bradley, and Capt. Wilson appointed a committee to revise the by-laws conds of the Club, to report at the next

is mention in yesterday's paper of the arrest rab" Boyle reference was made to a Mrs. who was arrested with him; and it was also tast her husband was employed in the jail time of the wholesale escape. The facts t Clark was employed in the jail under y, and left in December of 1874. Although lark was arrested, she was discharged almost intoity.

HUMANE MEDICAL STUDENTS. HUMANE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Incident occurred at Bennett Medical College terday that had the effect to place one of the lity of that institution in a rather peculiar tion, and develop the hostility of the large sof students towards him in a very decided and in most reduced circumstances has taken child, 2 years old, to this College for treatment, infant is afflicted with a remarkable developt of spinal curvature, and the Professor. Dr. ring, had, some time ago, applied a cast of ter-of-paris to the body for the purpose of ecting, as far as possible, the growdeformity. The child's mother is to be a woman of low instincts filthy habits, and when the young one was used before the class yesterday for treatment as found that maggots had buried themselves or the plaster and eaten furrows in child's fiesh. When an examination made two holes were found, hidder the plaster and eaten furrows in a child's fiesh. When an examination is made two holes were found, hidnes sores, which had been worn through a mascles and fiesh by the displaced bones of the ine. It was recognized as a singular and rare currence, and the Professor in question, so one the student's says, at once decided that he mid perpetuate the anatomical deformity in plaster cast for his own gratification.

a ccordingly threw the infant upon its e, moded the plaster down into the sores and a irregularities of surface, despite the frantic ricks of the little one, and then left it to harden, is done, he selzed the child by the hands and it, said the student, threw it upon its back, if pulled of the plaster form, the same time tearing up some the little one's clothing for the purpose of ping off the body and removing some of the disting secretions. The feelings of the students, and the same trantment of the infant, that they and all joined in denouncing it as brutal, and ted in hissing the Professor out of the lecturem and into the street.

A PROPOSED MARKET.

A PROPOSED MARKET.

Plans have been drawn by Mr. F. M. Whitehouse for a market on West Randolph street, between liaisted and Desplaines. The building, as designed, will be 250 feet long, extending probably from Ralsted street to Union, sixty-two feet wide, and twenty-five feet high in the middle or highest part. It will be constructed entirely of iron, and consist of a corrugated iron roof set upon pillars, leaving the interior accessible to the light and air of day. Through the middle the street-cars will run, and at the sides green grocers will vend their wares. Through the middle the street-cars will run, and at the sides green grocers will rend their wares. The central part will be twenty-five feet wide, and have its roof clevated a little above the roofs of the sides, which will slant down from it. The spaces on each side of the street-car roadway will be twenty feet wide, allowing room for wagons to back in. These wagon-stands will be paved with Nicolson, and an asphalt walk, just onuside of them, will ran the length of the building on each side. Twenty-five feet of the street room will be left on each side of the market. Should the second installment be built it will be so placed end for end with, but separate from, the first, that Union street will divide them, as if it simply cut in two one long market. Before anything can be done it will be necessary to obtain the consent of the Council, as the land belongs to the city. The property-owners in that neighborhood, though they have no rights in the street, would doubtless make no objection, sance it would increase the value of their property.

L. 6. FAIRBANK.

make no objection, since it would increase the value of their property.

The Commercial National Bank yesterday virtually took possession of the furniture stock of L. G. Fairbank. No. 122 State street. Monday Mr. Fairbank confessed judgment to the amount of over \$14,000 to the bank, he being unable to meet it. Yesterday a Thibunk reporter called upon that gentleman, but he was reticent, and carefully endeavored to throw the seeker after news upon the wrong scent. "Why," gaid be, "It is only a nominal matter, and will be settled as soon as I can see my attorney." Mr. Fairbank stated that the trouble originated through the W. W. Strong Furniture Company not living up to their promise with him. He declined to give any information, but said that if his creditors would let him alone he would pay them 100 cents on the collar, but if they pushed him they might make the best of it. Mr. Fairbank manufactures on the North Side, and his stock on hand as very large, and may be put down as valued from \$60,000 to \$75,000. What his liabilities are The Thibunk reporter was unable to learn. It is believed, however, that Mr. Fairbank be able to pull through if he is only given a chance by his creditors. What the latter will do is yet to be determined.

creditors. What the latter will do is yet to be desermined.

BOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House J. M. Faulkner, Ashtabula; S. W. Bunka, Hangor, Me.; S. E. King, Ottawa; G. E. Dougherty, Buffalo; Capl. H. K. Balley, U. S. A. P. C. Smith, Circleville, O.; D. C. Dodge, Denver; N. P. Pulsifer, New York... Tremost House—H. H. Hayden, Paul Claire; H. M. Hayden, J. W. Mayden, J. W. Hayden, J. W. Mayden, J. W. Hayden, J. W. M. Hayden, J. W. Mayden, J. W. M. Hayden, J. W. Mayden, J. W. M. Hayden, J. W. Hayd

MISS M'KEE. A JURY SECURED.

The second day of the trial of Miss Alvina McKee for shooting Constable McElligott was
characterized by as large an attendance, especially
of ladies, as the preceding one, and, though the
session was devoted entirely to the uninteresting
and rather tedious work of impaneling a jury, the
lookers-on were apparently contented, since they
were silent and attentive to the conversation which
fook place between the jurors and counsel. The
defendant sat just back of Mr. Thomas, and next
to her father, and just in front of her sister, Mrs.
Lewis, on either side of whom were several lady
friends. Miss McKee had discarded her veil, leaving exposed her face, which clearly shows Lewis, on either side of whom were several lady friends. Miss McKee had discarded her veil, leaving exposed her face, which clearly shows what has been her mental suffering for the past two months. A lawyer inside the bar remarked, "That woman has been punished enough already,—more than twenty years imprisonment would be to one of less sensibility." While her countenance is haggard, and looks as if she were about used up, she watched the jurors closely, and aided her counsel in making selections. They seemed to have much confidence in her judgment, and if she shook her head negatively that settled the question, Shall we take him?

At the adjournment Monday four jurors had been sworn, and three passed upon by the prosecution but not accepted by the defense. The special venire of sixty was returned yesterday morning, and the material was, as a whole, not objectionable, there being quite a number of intelligent men. By half-past 11 o'clock State's-Attorney Mills had twelve in the box who were satisfactory to him, but the defense were not suited, and excused man after man, and it was not until half-past 1 that they got those to their liking. On the part of the prosecution, the aim was to get jurors who were unprejudiced for er azainst the defense, however, had no faith in owners of houses, or collectors, or officers of any description, or men who knew constables; and they were very particular in /jawing out whether, if a jurer had a doubt about

29 Leximpton street, painter; H. S. McLain, No. 527West Madison street, real estate and loan broker; William Yerkes, carpenter; Bradley Bean, No. 23 Ontario street, stationer; L. M. Crawford, No. 1152 Wabash avenue. manufacturer of artificial limbs; J. P. Stone, No. 47 Harrison street, salesman; John Emery, Oak Park, book-agent; William Hammermiller, No. 450 North Clark street, dealer in feathers; H. F. Merritt, No. 189 Clark street, clerk. No fault can be found with this jury. It is above the average. "An excellent jury," was the comment of the spectators. When they had been sworn.

State's-Attorney Mills said the witnesses for the prosecution would not be likely to be present at the opening of the afternoon session, and be therefore asked that the court adjourn until this morning.

morning.

Mr. Dexter did not interpose an objection.

And the crier yelled out the formula, and the crowd dispersed.

The opening statement will be made by Mr. Mills at 10 o'clock this foreneon, and the witnesses for the prosecution will follow.

THE MINING BOARD.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in organizing a Mining Stock Exchange in Chicago was held yesterday at the club-room of the Brevoort House. There was a good attendance, and Mr. Simeon W. King was in the chair.

Judge J. B. Adams, reading the minutes of the former meeting, gave a resume of the different meetings heretofore held for the benefit of those who had not been present, and stated at some length the objects of the proposed organization.

Mr. George W. Tew rend a long paper anvocating the project, and presenting many facts connected

the project, and presenting many facts connected with the mining interests on the Pacific Slope, the San Juan country, and the Black Hills, with a view

San Juan country, and the Black Hills, with a view to show that Caicago was the natural centre for the handling of the vast mineral resources on the castern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Edwin S. Fleming submitted the following prospectus, which he asked to have referred to a committee:

The rapidly growing volume of mining and mining interests on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, recently becoming more so than ever before by the demonstrated great mineral wealth of San Juan, the Plack Hills, and other discounts, practical, rigorous, ever just and rigid system for its management, and to prevent in the future such mining mistakes and losses as have occurred in the past.

Our mines are numerous and rich, but lack a system that will make them more universally pay. Such a plan surely exists: we have only to find and slope it. To inaugurate and establish such is the meaning of the Chicago Mining and Stock Exchange, not to socumilate for itself capital. It asks no loans, will issue no bonds. He purpose is to all its proper cost, up to a paying basis; keep the ownership and products in the hands of our own people, and thus prevent, in a great measure, the present and future flow of buillon to Europe and the Kast, where it is liable to be used as a lever of financial advantage over Western interests and West-

be complete, —no other has been found that is.

On motion, the above was referred to a committee of five, with instructions to report at a meeting called for 12 o'clock to-day. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: J. B. Adams, Andrew J. Bell, N. W. Kellogg, George W. Tew, Edwin S. Fleming.

After some general discussion, the meeting adjourned till noon to-day, when it is expected the Exchange will be organized by the election of nine Directors.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

GEN. LEAKE.

The Historical Society held a meeting last even ing in its hall, corner of Ontario street and Dear-born avenue, the Hon. I. N. Arnold in the chair. Gen. Joseph P. Leske read a paper on "The Rela-

tions of England, Russia, and Turkey to the High-ways to India and the East."

The speaker gave a brief review of the countries of Eastern and Central Asia, and dwelt on the great and important commerce of India and other Oriental nations. After depicting the situation as it existed up to the end of the eighteenth century, when England controlled the ocean trade to the East and the Ottoman Empire barred the nations from it existed up to the end of the eighteenth century, when England controlled the ocean trade to the East and the Ottoman Empire barred the nations from an overland route to India and China, Gen. Lenke went on to consider the possibilities opened up by the construction of the Suez Canal and the extension of the railroad system. When M. de Lesseps proposed to cut through the Isthmus of Suez the project was violently opposed by England. The tender sensibilities of Lord Palmerston were affected by the sufferings of the Expelian fellahs, and England induced the Sultan to interfere on their behalf. But in 1869 the canal was opened by the Empress Eugenie, and from that date to 1875 over 6,000 vissels passed through it. Of this trade, Great Britain had almost a monopoly. China, with its chormous population, required food, and furnished in exchange silk and tea. Yet of its imports in 1873, amounting in value to 70,000,000 tacotton and woolen goods. This left a very small proportion for food, and it was little wonder that famines were frequent, and that the people died by millions.

The recorded utterances of English statesmen showed the jeniousy of Russia which existed in their minds. To compel the Chinese to allow the continuation of the infamous opium trade England went to war, bombarded Canton, and, with the assistance of France, penetrated to within ninety miles of Pekin. In 1828 the Emperor Nicholas demanded certain guarantees on behalf of the Turkish Christians and went to Adrianopie to enforce his demand. Russia got control of the Caspian Sea down to the Persian frontier. In 1853 came the Crimena war, resulting disastrously for Russia, and ending in a rectification of her Bessarabian frontier. The present Emperor, Alexander II., came to the throne in 1856; a man of peace, and with a natural bent for improving the internal communications of his mighty Empire. During his reign over 8,000 miles of railroad had been constructed and many other important lines had been projected. The action of Russis in putting down the

obstruction in close.

A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the Society adjourned until the third Tuesday in February, on which occasion Gen. Strong will read a paper.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. THE TRUSTEES-ELECT of the Academy of Design held an adjourned meet of the Academy of Design held an adjourned meeting in the club-room of the Palmer House at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. G. Asay in the chair, and present J. H. Dole, J. F. Stafford, W. T. Baker, I. H. Volk, Messrs. Spread, Bigelow, Brooks, Ball, Ferd W. Peck, G. C. Verbeck, low, Brooks, Hall, Ferd W. Peck, G. C. Verbeck, Charles Peck, Schwirth, and A. J. Pickering.
Mr. Baker, from the Committee appointed a week ago, reported that there were no assets belonging to the Academy, but there were a number of liabilities. All the property that had once belonged to the institution had been mortgaged to Messrs. Volk and Gookins, who had foreclosed. The Committee suggested that it would be best for the Trustees to assume any trust of the concern until the claims had all been released. This, Mr. Baker thought, would be an easy natter, as the creditors must be convinced by this time that they could get nothing upon their claims. This done, the Trustees might resurrect the old Academy, and make it a thing of use and of ornament. Otherwise, it would be best to let it die a natural death and start anew.

make it would be best to let it die a natural death and start anew.

The subject was discussed at some length.

Mr. Charles Peck, in a long speech, said he thought the arists were possessed of ability enough to carry on the Academy in some place, and he thought that the artists and capitalists might co-operate.

Mr. Baker said the debts of the Academy amounted to \$0,149, and an unascertained sum in excess, including \$3,240 due for rent, which was secured by the pledge of certain ganarantees.

Mr. Asay made a plain speech to the artists present. He told them that they did not care to paint pictures for the fun of it. It had been suggested that the Academy should take a process in bankruptcy; but he had said no. He did not feel like seeing the Academy of Design of Chicago going through bankruptcy. He made a rambling talk, and when he had finished it was

Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Spread, Pickering. Stafford, and French. The Committee was directed to report, when the work was completed, to the Secretary of the Association.

On motion, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Secretary.

THE TAILORS.

THE TAILORS.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS.

The striking tailors met again yesterday afternoon in Workingmen's Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, and the seasion was a prolonged and close one. The Tribuxe reporter who had the assignment was stopped just as he got at the top of the back stairs, the front entrance to the hall being locked, and access obtainable only through a saloon and the lower hall. The scribe was told to wait until the meeting was over and he would be furnished with such matter as they desired to give him. During the long wait occasional rounds of applause could be heard. All was quiet and orderly, so far as could be learned, during the progress of the meeting, and after its close there was an animated discussion in the saloon and sonfusion of the Bohemian, German, and Scandinavian tongaes. The crowd was a large one, and the topic uppermost was to the action of Mr. J. P. Olsen, a tailor who runs a shop of sixty girls and manufactures pants for Clayburgh, Einstein & Co. and Kellogg & Co. It was told the reporter that he could make 2,000 pairs of pantaloons a week. The Scandinavian section of the Tailors' Union, it seems, confine themselves to the making of pantaloons, and the Germans and Bohemians do the coust and west work. The first-mentioned body of tailors has understood that Olsen was at work, and that person had given the Section Committee appointed to wait on him to understand that he had a contract with the firms he was working for, and unless the Union indemnified him to the extent of \$1,000, he could not and would not join in the strike. The Scandinavian tailors proposed to go to work if Olsen continued to do so, and it was evident to the reportorial mind that there had been a warm discussion over the matter, and, as subsequently learned, the Germans and so, and it was evident to the reportorial mind that there had been a warm discussion over the matter, and, as subsequently learned, the Germans and Bohemians proposed to fight it out with the bosses if it took a month, or until they carried their points. Finally, it was decided that the Scandinavians—who are about 125 or 150 strong—should hold a meeting in the evening and discuss the matter, and take action upon it.

The five section committees appointed Monday to go around and visit the different shops and get those tailors at work to join the strike reported that nearly all were in sympathy with the movement and would quit work to day. There are 500 tailors in all, and of that number all but fifty were

ment and would quit work to-day. There are 560 tailors in all, and of that number all but fifty were on strike yesterday.

It was announced before the close of the meeting that the Germans and Bohemians would meet in old Aurora Turner Hall, No. 113 Milwaukee avenue, to-day at 2 p. m.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SECTION
of the Tailors' Union held a secret meeting, as above announced, last evening. About 100 were present, and the strike was discussed warmly and at length. A few were in favor of going to work at the old raics, but the majority, it was said, voted to stand out with the other strikers. Olsen's conduct in continuing to work his shop was condemned, and his alleged excuse for so doing was considered 'too thin." He has thirty sewing-machines in his shop, and does the better class of work and has steady employment, a fact which, the strikers say, is the inducement that keeps him at work. He was a member of the Union, but withdrew last week. The Scandinavians say that, while a few of their number may go to work in Olsen's or Svenson's shop (the latter has thirty machines also, and continues work), the majority will join with the coat and vest makers, and 'hang out' until they bring the employing firms to terms. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock, and was free from disturbance, though considerable ill-feelling was engendered by the discussion; at least it was so reported outside.

AND THE HUMANE SOCIETY. "Mother" Ryder is one of the human peculiarties of Chicago, and it is doubtful if any of the famous fiction-writers—not excepting Dickens-has described such a character. Shakspeare come the nearest to her in his witches in "Macbeth," and she may be likened unto any of the tall and gaunt conventional stage hags that dance around the caldron in the weird scene where the sanguinary Macbeth meets them. "Mother "Ryder is, withal, a keen mortal, with a cunning black eye that twinkles like those of a Mephistopheles. She is known to the police as a hard case, and the officers say she is the keeper of a squalid doghospital at her abode at No. 48 South Desplaines street. Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, listely arrested her on the charge of cruelty to animals, in starving several gaunt and bony dogs that she persists in keeping. Her case was to have been heard before Justice Morrison yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, but the old woman twinkled her little black eyes as she stepped up to the bar of the Court and asked his Honor for a change of yenac. She had subpensed Justices Scully and Sallsbury—whose offices are on the opposite corner from that of the West Side Police Court-to appear gaunt conventional stage hags that dance around venue. She had subpensed Justices Scully and Salisbury—whose offices are on the opposite corner from that of the West Side Police Court—to appear as witnesses in ner behalf, but Justice Morrison quickly discerned her to be the whole when we had been as to some Justice other than those named above, and gave her a change of venue to the her case to some Justice other than those named above, and gave her a change of venue to the hearest court—Justice Scully's. The old woman and acr attorney and the Humane Society's officer went over to Judge Scully's office, and his Honor continued the case until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, because of a press of business. It was learned that "Mother" Ryder summoned the Justice Scully, when the case comes up for examination, will inform her, as Justice Salisbury would, that he knows nothing about it, and will then go on and try her under the charge made against her. In the meantine she is under bonds to appear when required. She positively asserts that the officers are persecuting her, and denies that she keeps a dog-hospital, but conducts a sort of an Infranary for sick women. She believes the officers want her dog companions, and says that is the motive that moves them to prosecute her.

MINOR MEETINGS. DECORATIVE ART.

The regular monthly meeting of the Decorative Art Society was held yesterday morning in the reading-rooms of the Palmer House, Mrs. J. Young Scammon presiding. The attendance was quite large.

French to deliver a course of six lectures on art topics undes the auspices of the Society, the profits to be equally divided between the lecturer and the Society. Mr. French's proposition was accepted.

Mrs. M. R. Nixon, the Treasurer, reported cash
on hand at last meeting, \$846.29; receipts for the on hand at last meeting, \$846. 29; receipts for the month, \$222. 17; expenditures. \$161. 97; leaving a balance on hand of \$907. 49.

Mrs. Scammon read an entertaining letter from Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, containing a description of the needle-work-room of the London Society. The report of the Embroidery Committee was read by Mrs. Strong, in the absence Mrs. Mc-Murray, Chairman of that Committee.

Mrs. E. S. Stickney read a very long but decidedly interesting paper on Japanese art, with particular reference to the discovery and use of porceinin in decorative art. Mrs. Stickney's familiarity with the subject, and her keen appreciation of the peauties of porcelain painting, etc., contributed to make the paper one of especial interest to the ladies who are cultivating a love for the art.

uted to make the paper one of especial interest to the ladies who are caltivating a love for the art.

After transacting some routine business connected with the arrangements for Mr. French's coming lect ures, the Society adjourned.

Lincoln Park.

A regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park was held yesterday afternoon, President Winston in the chair, and Commissioners Withrow, Stockton, and Hjortsberg present.

A communication was read from R. Karters & Son., Holiaud, Mich., atting their intention to bid for the proposed breakwater work, and asking for soundings and other particulars. The communication evoked a general discussion on the subject of building breakwaters. During the somewhat rambling talk Engineer Cole came in, and was called upon to give the results of his recent visit to Michigan. In response, he stated that the men he had seen had done very fine work, which had met the approval of United States enrineers. They did not use piles, as a rule, and thought the present work could best be done by the continuous brash-mattress plan, the stones to be laid as tight as those in a pavement. It was finally decided to invite one of the men to come to Chicago, at the Board with such information as it should deem necessary in regard to the nature and probable cost of the work.

The remainder of the session was spent in general talk about changing roads and making other improvements in the park, after which the Board adjourned.

orders have been issued from the Mayor's office to grant the Globe Theastre no more licenses for special shows. The object of this order is to shot off the "Dizzy Blondes," who, it is understood, are contemplating coming back to this city to renew their unchasts performances.

The Members of the First Red Ribbon Reform Club held at Meabasia avenue, last evening, the President, F. W. Porter, presiding, and H. L. Hawley acting as Secretary.

William E. Kerry was elected Financial Secretary of the Club.

The Chair stated that it might be in order to elect officers and appoint committees, out it was suggested that this business be postponed until more should have joined the Society.

The matter of hiring a hall and of giving entertainments was brought up and discassed at some length. It was greed that a committee be appointed to look after a hall. The Committee consisted to Messra. A. Ch. Bosley, T. H. Patterson, and G. E. Alley. It was decided that meetings should be held in the different churches in that vicinity at half-past 4 o clock every Sunday afternoon after next Sunday, when the meeting will be held at 5 o'clock.

Remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Crafts and others. Several new names were signed to the roll. The Secretary was directed to read the list of names on the roll, the red ribbons were distributed by the President, and the meeting ad-

THE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION THE COUNTY BOARD OF RDUCATION held a meeting yesterday morning at No. 183 Randolph street, Mr. Gardner in the chair, and Messra. Senne, Thompson, Maher, and Lane present. The January pay-roll of the Normal School, amounting to \$1,130, and sundry, bitls amounting to \$400, were ordered audited. Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on text-books, etc., recommended that the question of German instruction in the Normal School be placed on file, because of an insufficiency of appropriations. An application for an increase of salary was similarly disposed of.

JOHN A. HUCK.

THE FURERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of John A. Huck took place yester day afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence at the corner of Clark street and Fullerton avenue. he sorrowful ceremony being witnessed by one the largest concourses of mourners ever present on a similar occasion in Chicago. Not only was the large house thronged, but the grounds surroundng it and the approaches thereto were filled with people and carriages. According to the best estimate, over 1,000 people, including men of eminence in the various walks of life, were present to pay last tribute to the memory of the dead. The Chicago Schuetzenverein and the Germania Lodge of Masons, of which the deceased was an honorary nember, were in attendance, and occupied a prominent place on the lawn before the main en-trance. There was also a large delegation from the Board of Trade. While the German element the Board of Trade. While the German elemen was largely in the majority, there was a generou sprinkling of other nationalities. What was mor tai of the late public-spirited and much-belove citizen lay in the front parlor on the north side of the mansion encased in a black casket, finishe with silver, and bearing the Masonic emblems, besides being surmounted with floracross, crown, and wreath. A massive silve plate bore an inscription giving the name and age cos were a cross and crown surmounting is flora lar and bearing the words, "Rube Sanft" Rest m Peace!"), the offering of Mr. Louis C. ck, son of the deceased; a cross and crescent, m Mr. and Mrs. F. Bartholomae; crowns, harps, , from others. titer an ouportunity had been given to the rela-es and friends of the deceased to view the re-

After an opportunity had been given to the relatives and friends of the deceased to view the remains, the ceremony proper began with the rendition by a double quartet of the Germania Maennerchor, led by Mr. Schmall, of the song, "O Holy Night." This was followed by a noble enloar on the life and character of the deceased by Col. Edmund Juessen. After another song by the quartet, the relatives and friends were accorded the sad privilege of taking a last look at the deceased. The coffin was then taken up by the pall-bearers. Messrs. Conrad Scipp. Michael Brand, M. Gottfried, Frank Bartholomse, J. H. McAvoy, A. E. Leicht, E. Uhlein, Conrad Muncenberger of Kenosha, and Peter Schoenhoffen, and borne to the hearse. A procession, consisting of some 200 carriages, took up the line of march to Graceland, where, after prayer and remarks by Conrad Niedert, Master of the Masonic Lodge, the coffin was lowered to its narrow jresting-place, the Masons threw some sprigs of evergreen and a tew handfuls of clay

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

or the County Attorney in South Chicago tax Some discharges are to be made at the County Agent's office to-morrow, necessitated by the cur-tailment of the distribution of supplies.

The tea and coffee disbursed by the County Agent last year cost \$23,000. These luxuries are no ger distributed except in extreme cases. In the County Court yesterday, John W. Lowell, arrested for debt, scheduled his property and was discharged; James Pearson was preliminarily examined and remanded; and W. Scott Walton, upon consigning his property to Jesse Holden, was set at liberty. Judge Wallace's opinions do not suit the Board.

He has so far given two, neither of which has been acted on or made public,—one on the right of the Board to reduce salaries, and the other as to the right to borrow money. The reason is, no doubt, that they are founded on law. The Committee on Public Charities has about agreed to get new quarters for the County Agent's office, and the rooms in view are in Schofield's Block, Washington street, near Canal. The new rooms are far more capacious, and the rental will be about one-half of what is being paid for the quarters now occurried. quarters now occupied.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard further witnesses against Eager, but no conclusion was reached. During the day some inquiry was made for the names of those was composed the Committee on Public Charities of the County Board, and the information is to be furnished to-day. Just what is wanted with the Committee is not known.

the on Public Charities of the County Board, and the information is to be furnished to-day. Just what is wanted with the Committee is not known. In close proximity to the building a business is being built up, which to all appearances has no relation to county affairs. Appearances sometimes deceive, however, and in this case the indications are all of promise. The bills for fitting up the estate shment, it is said, have been paid or gnaranteed by Clem Periolat, or his agenta, and the design is to gobble up all the county contracts as of old under convenient names. Some go so far as to say that the fitting-up of the store was but incidental to the scheme, for the other arrangements had been made in advance. It is certain that the individuals in whose names Clem has held contracts for the past year are attendants about the concern, and it remains to be seen whether they have miscalculated or not.

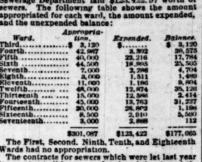
The Fighting Doctors.

Word was received from the Insane Asylum yesterday, but not official, that Dr. Spray had appointed Hagenbach as his assistant, and that Lawless and McClellan were resigned to their fate, and would take up their beds and walk. Hagenbach would take up their beds and walk. Hagenbach may be all that he is represented to be, and ever so efficient, yet there is a question as to the wisdom of his appointment. When the old fight is narrowed down, it clearly appears that he and Lawless were the contending spirits, and actually the source of all the trouble; and if he has been appointed it is but fair to expect to see the fight on Spray rémoved from the Asylum to the Board. If the Board sustains Spray in the end, however, he will be dogged by the Irish element of the Board, he will be dogged by the Irish element of the Board, he will be dogged by the Irish element of the Board, he will be dogged by the Irish element of the Board, he will be dogged by the Irish element of the Board, he will be dogged by the Irish element of the Board, he will be dogged by the Irish element of the Board, he will be dogged by

THE CITY-HALL.

There have been issued from the City-Clerk's office since July 1, 1877, 2, 800 saloon licenses, There was only about \$100 taken into the Comptroller's office yesterday for revenue warrants. The receipts for water at the City Treasurer's office yesterday were \$3,272.75, from the City Collector \$2,847.53, and from the Comptroller

\$105.
Orders have been issued from the Mayor's office to grant the Globe Theatre no more licenses for special shows. The object of this order is to shut off the "Dizzy Blondes," who, it is understood, are contemplating coming back to this city to renew their unchaste performances.



ance will be somewhat reduced. It is impossible at present to state how much will be needed to complete the work in hand. The length of the sewers contracted for during the year was as follows: In the Fourth Ward, 6, 321 feet; Fifth, 5, 920; Sixth and Seventh, 5, 788; Eleventh and Twelfth, 8, 966; Fourteenth, 6, 835; Fifteenth, 2, 325; Sixteenth and Seventeenth, 2, 745. CRIMINAL.

Burglars yesterday morning forced open the front door of Mill & Goodman's drug-store, on the corner of Adams and Halsted streets, but were probably rrightened off directly, as nothing was The twelve camblers arrested some weeks ago at No. 5 Calhoun place were before Justice D'Wolf yesterday and fined \$100 each. The gamblers did

ot appear in person, and executions will in due me be issued against them. They are known to the authorities. thief not seen in town for some months, larceny of a coat from John Hogan; Carrie Rosenstrom, lar-ceny of a silk dress from G. Beckman, of No. 157

Chicago avenue; Thomas Riley, alias Wethal, lar-ceny of a coat from Winter's coffee-house. Last evening at supper time burgiars visited the residence of John Brennock, corner of Mc-Allister and Galpin places, near Vernon Park, and got away with a seal sacque and other clothing and jeweiry, all valued at \$250. Entrance was effected in the usual manner by climbing a porch.

in the usual manner by climbing a porch.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Hannah Fox, receiving property stolen by Mary Frazer, \$300 to the 2d; James Washer, larceny of lead pipe from a house on the northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, owned by H. P. Isham, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Mary Frazer, the door-mat thief, \$400 to the 2d; Peter Wagner, assaulting a Chinaman, \$400 to the 31st; Charles Johnson, vagrant, \$100 fine.

fine.

A dressmaker named Melissa Stevenson, of No. 217 Indiana street, came to grief yesterday at the hands of Detectives Whalen and Mrs. Johnson. She is socased of enticing her customers to buy much more goods than was necessary to make the required garment, then estealing the remnants, making them up, and selling them. For the information of a thousand milliners, and as many more dressmakers, it is stated that the complainments, chief of whom is Mrs. Ocell, of No. 436 Belden avenue, will make no prosecution.

Yesterday morning, upon opening the office of

Nesterday morning, upon opening the office of Frank E. Spooner, agent of the Chicago Lims Works, No. 153 Market street, it was found that an attempt had been made during the night to blow the safe. A number of stonecutter's tools, stringed "D. M. R.," were found lying about, a hole had been drilled in the safe, a quantity of powder inserted, and attached to the hole was a hair burnt fuse. The thieves had evidently been frightened while they were waiting for the "puff" to come off, and the fuse going out precluded the "puff" and thwarted their plans.

and thwarted their plans.

Charles Bonham, a slick-looking vagrant, who was yesterday awarded a \$100 fine by Justice Summerfield, while being taken from the bull-pen to jail made a break and ran out the Pacific avenue door. Capt. O'Donnell and others started in pursuit, and after a brief chase ex-Officer Quinlan caught him at the corner of La Salle and Jackson streets. Quinlan's ingenuity in capturing the prisoner for himself and ecoping the troop of men in pursuit is commendable. He seized hold of the tail-board of a bugg containing an Alderman and Officer Mahoney, who had already started in pursuit, and when he came within a suitable distance let go the tail-board and pounced upon the refugee.

upon the refugee.

Daniel Crossen is lying at his home, No. 537 West Polk street, dangerously ill from a fracture of the skull, received, it is alleged, by having been pushed off a Van Buren street car white in motion. On his way home Monday night on car No. 170, Alfred Davis conductor, Crossen offered a 50-cent coin in payment of his fare. Davis said it was a counterfeit, and, after considerable parley, Crossen took the coin back and paid his fare with a nickel. But this did not end the undignified dispute, and at the corner of Centre avenue Davis, it is charged, pushed Crossen from the car, with the result above stated. Crossen is being attended by Dr. W. F. Lewis, who is not yet able to say whether he will recover or not. Davis was arrested, and is held without ball to await the end.

Another act of "The Modern Jezebel": Deawait the end.

Another act of "The Modern Jezebel": Detectives Shea and Lansing yesterday arrested George Gifford and Michael Mahoney, alias

George Gifford and Michael Mahoney, alias

"Canary," upon a warrant sworn out by Matlida
Fisher, charging them with kidnapping her.
These men and others have plundered the
foolish woman, and Gifford was held over
to the Criminal Court some ten days ago. It
appears they then resolved to get rid of her, for
one night Joseph Hayes and the two men put her
into a hack and brought her to a railroad depos,
and the next she knew she was in a hotel in
Windson, Ont., in company with Hayes. The next
day Hayes decamped with a pair of valuable
bracelets and all the money he could raise. Upon
her return to this city she found her saloon, No.
460 State street, in the hands of Gifford and
Mahoney, and her daughter was found drunk in
a bed in the rear of the house. Hayes has not yet
been heard from.

MOULTON AT ELGIN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 29.—Francis D. Moulto New York, paid a visit to the Butter and Cheese Board of Trade to-day, and was warmly received He was accompanied by J. H. Reall, W. H. Ludlam, and W. W. Ingram, also of New York. At the close of business, Mr. Moulton was in-troduced to the audience, and made a brief speech, in which he said that he had attended Dairymen's Conventions at Cleveland, Toledo, Meadville, Pa., Chicago, and Whitewater, Wis., and that this was the only Butter and Cheese Board of Trade open at this season. These Conventions were of the utmost importance, and cannot help benefiting the agricultural inand cannot help benefiting the agricultural industries, upon which we must finally rely. The West can fairly challenge the attention of the whole country in the character and knowledge shown at these gatherings. He congratuiated the West upon the quality of its products. Western creamery butter was to-day worth more than New York State creamery butter. New York State was asleep, while the West is up and alive. He reverted to the tariif question, and urged this Board to take some action for its reduction. He congratulated the West upon the great success shown in dairying.

He remains in the city until morning, visiting various points of interest. NO DEADHEAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—In looking over the columns CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—In looking over the columns of Sunday's THERVE I notice some severe comments on the practice of dead-heading, or rather imposing upon the generosity of the managers of the various theatres throughout the city. I desire to say that I heartily indorse the views of Manager McVicker, and I believe that the representatives of the people in the Council have no more right to expect favors at the hands of a manager of a theatre than any other citizen. There should be some concerted action on the part of managers to stop this practice, which has assumed such alarming proportions. And I can say for one member of the Council, that I have never asked nor received a pass from any theatre in the city; and, furthermore, when I desire to attend any one of them, I am prepared to pay the market price for the commodity, and am under no obligations to any manager in the city to-day, nor do I intend to be in the future, for any favors in that direction. Yours very respectfully.

Alderman Thirteenth Ward.

THE KANKAKEE ASYLUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, with the Governor, to-day approved Maj. James R. Wilcutt's plans for a building submitted by the Board of Trustees of the Eistern Insane Asy-lum at Kankakee, with the proviso that the cost shall not exceed the Legislative appropriation for the building. THE CONTINENTAL.

Its Loan on the Forsyth Property at Sheffield, Ind.

The Terms of a Curious Contract.—The Duplicate Notes-Character of the Security.

which the Insurance Company. One of the points to which the Insurance Committee had paid considerable attention was a loan to a man and his wife, by the name of Forsyth, in Sheffield, Ind., of \$163,000 on 7.750 acres of land just over the State line, and it was stated that the appraisement of the land by a Committee a; ed by the State Insurance Comr some time ago was only \$155,000. Insurance Committee discovered some p transactions in regard to the notes given by syth and his wife, the most puzzling circum syth and his wife, the most puzzling circumstance being that there were two sets of notes, one set being subsequently canceled. It came to the knowledge of a Tribuxe reporter yesterday that a certain gentleman in this city, who had looked into the business of the Company to some extent in connection with the matters of a friend intrustin connection with the matters of a friend intrust-ed to his care, could throw some light on the subject. Accordingly, the reporter sought him out, found he had not been misinformed as to the gentleman's knowing all about the deal, and proceeded to get at the details after the following manner:

"When and how was this loan made, and what

to get at the details after the following manner:

"When and how was this loan made, and what do you think of the investment?"

"That's a pretty sweeping question, and the best way to answer it is to give you THE HISTORY OF THE TRANSACTION.

In November, 1875, the Chicago financial agent of the Company, Mr. J. O. Pierson, agreed to loan to Jacob Forsyth and Caroline M. Forsyth, his wife, upon their notes and a security of about 7,500 acres of land in Lake County, Ind., just beyond Wolf Lake, the sum of \$100,000. Interest was to be compounded every six months at the rate of 10 per cent for five years. Accordingly, the papers were so made out-for \$163,000, payable in five years from date. Now for the valuable work of negotiating this valuable loan" (Here the relayer smiled sareastically). "Forsyth was to pay the Company's agent \$5,000 commission, the expenses of the attorneys who looked up the abstract. Grant & Swift. \$500, and, if it became nocessary for the Company to make the loan, he was to pay for that also. As it turned out, the Company claimed that they had been subjected to a loss of \$2,500 on the aslo of the securities. The \$5,000 commission, the \$500 attorneys' fees, and the \$2,500 thus claimed, decreased Forsyth's \$100,000 to just \$92,000, and that was all the money be got."
"MAY I ASK HOW YOU LEARNED ALL THIS?"
"One of my friends had business dealings with the Company, and in managing that business for him it became my duty to do a little investigating. As for the details of the loan, Pierson told me all about them himself."
"Five thousand dollars is a pretty good commission for such work, isn't it?"
"Most people would consider it pretty fair pay, I imagine."
"But did the \$5,000 and into the pool for the common to the other than the pool for the common them the pool for the common than the pool for the common than the pool for the

"Most people would consider it pretty fair pay, I imagine."
"But did the \$5,000 all go to Pierson, or was it and the \$2,500 pat into the pool for the common benefit of those concerned?"
"Well, of course, you can't prove that they pooled their earnings and then made a 'divy,' but such a thing has been more than suspected. What I know is that Pierson told me he got the \$5,000. What become of \$2,000 I don't know."
"What are the further particulars regarding this transaction;

"What are the further particulars regarding this transaction;

HOW DID IT TURN OUT?"

"Some time afterwards the Company, in order to make a showing of assets, or for some other purpose, received from Forsyth other notes for \$163,-000, bearing the same date as the former, with interest at 10 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal to be paid in five years. You will notice the difference, as far as payment of interest is concerned, between the two sets of motes. In the first, it was to be paid at the end of five years, when the principal was due. In the second, it was payable semi-annually, and the principal in five years."

"The object of the duplicate notes was in all probability to make a good showing to the Insurance Examiners, who would be more apt to entertain a better opinion of them if the interest was payable semi-annually instead of having it all piled up at the end of five years. These last notes appear to have been inventored as assets of the Company about the first of the year 1877."

"Coming down to the QUALITY OF THE PROPERTY

on which the loan was made, what do you know about that?"

"When the Insurance Commission was looking up this basiness, they appointed a subcommittee in this city, consisting of Enos Ayres, J. H. Reese, and J. A. Averill, to appraise the property. I understand that their appraisement was \$20 an acre, amounting to about \$155,000 in all. That is quite as high as it would be safe to appraise the land for loan purposes. It is inaccessible, having no road through it, and wholly unproductive, consisting of ridges and sloughs. In fact, it is purely speculative property. If a harbor was established at the outlet of Wolf Lake, and \$200,000 or \$300,000 expended on it, it harbor was established at the outlet of woir Lake, and \$200,000 or \$300,000 expended on it, it might become something of a place in the course of ten er afteen years or more."
"Now, wasn't one of these sets of notes can-celed?"

"Now, wasn't one of these sets of notes canceled?"

"THE SECOND SET WAS, because they showed a fraudulent transaction. They were not described in the mortgaze; there was no security about them; and they were taken for temporary purposes. When these purposes were accomplished, the agent of the Company purports to have canceled them. The only purpose to which they could be put, that I can see, would be to represent the debt in the annual statements as a debt of \$163,000, bearing 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and to exhibit to the State Examiner for the purpose of corroborating such false statements. The rate of interest they agreed to receive—10 per cent for five years, compounded every six months—was really about 13% per cent, which is usurious according to the laws of Illinois, so that all they could ever get back at the end of five years would be \$92,000,—the amount Forsyth actually got. As for getting back the \$5,000 commission, the \$300 for autorneys fees, and the \$2,500 which went somewhere, and nobody knows where, why, all that is of course irrecoverable. Then there is another thing to notice. The fact that there were those duplicate sets of notes has added this complication: that the second notes received by the Company in lieu of the first may have operated as a payment and satisfaction of the debt; in other words, that they may have taken the debt out from the security of the mortgage, so that there may be no security whatever on the property now. The insurance company may have only the personal security of Jacob Forsyth's and Caroline M. Forsyth's notes, which are not due till 1880."

This is the first that has been heard from this section since

This is the first that has been heard from this section since

THE DATS OF SHEFFIELD,
when Henry M. Smith, sometimes knows as "Jubilee" Smith, backed by B. F. Allen, was getting up on the shores of Wolf Lake the city of the fature, which was to cast in the shade Col. Bowen's municipality of South Chicago, and even the glories of Chicago itself. The property which Forsyth held there covered the mouth of the river, and it was necessary for Smith to get hold of it in order to fully carry out his plans. He, it is beheved, had a contract from Forsyth for the purchase of a portion of it at a heavy price, but the panic came, and Sheffield, which had existed only on lithographic town plats and in a rickety frame tavern, sank out of sight, and the Forsyth contract went with it. Old Mr. Forsyth, however, notwithstanding the panic, the shrinking of values, and the bursting up of suburban enterprises which followed it, could not give up the dreams of fortune which had come to him. He had ideas of going into town-building and harbor-improving on his own hook, and it was for this purpose mainly that he made, in 1875, the loan which he did. It is hard to find an excuse for a person who, two years after the panic, would make so heavy an advance upon such property. As the gentleman who was interviewed has said, it is nothing but a succession of sand ridges and sloughs—sand ridges partly covered with scrub-oak and sloughs occasionally inhabited by hullifrogs. Nobody will buy the land, and nothing will grow upon it, not even jimson weed. So that actual value it has none. When, in the course of time, the sand-hills have gradually moved inward, and, advancing with the wind, have filled up the hollow places, the farmer of the future may bring down car-loads of manure from the Stock-Yards, may pile them over these sand barrens after he has grubbed up the scrub-oaks, and may cultivate the sweet-polate and the watermelon, which naturally love a light, sandy soil: and may bring his truck to Chicago, where he will find a ready market for

In the special above referred to, the name of the Chicago agent of the Continental was given as Pearsons. Inasmuch as there is only one gentleman of that name in the city who does a loan business,—Ald. D. K. Pearsons,—people reading that dispatch would naturally jump to the conclusion that he was the agent referred to. The name of the Continental's financial agent is quite similar in sound, out, when properly spelled, is J. O. Pierson.

ROSE VS. DOUGLAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicgo Taibune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 29.—Circuit-Court Commissioner Whitman made his report in the University chancery suit to-day under a de-cretal order of Oct. 26, 1877. He charges Rose cretal order of Oct. 25, 1877. He charges Rose with \$1,231.65 in stubless accounts, \$342.50 in sub-payments on forfeited accounts, and \$1,892.70 in delinquent red-lined accounts; total against Rose, \$3,466.85; total against Douglas, \$1,175 in stub accounts. The Commissioner leaves several disputed accounts to the Court to decide.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. EVERY MEMBER OF THE HANNIBAL GUAR E is requested to meet at Armory Beatquarient evening at 7 o'clock, in full fatigue drea. Butter of importance to be transacted. M RS. KATE N. DOGGETT WILL GIVE THE FIRST THE MEXICAN VETERANS WILL HOLD THE THE REV. S. J. HUMPHREY WILL LEAD THE noonday meeting to-day. Subject: "Carin

> Original and Standard Manufact OFFICE AND FACTORY: Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington at T.

WADSWORTH-At St. Paul, on Sunday, Jan. W.

TEIN AGLE-Jan. 23. Andrew Steinage, formatter Steinage, formatter

WHITE-Tuesday, Jan. 20, 10 a. m. Mabel

Services at 6 Langley-av. to-day at 1 p. m.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP The most pleasant and effective Scap for the large or for Family Washing purposes ever the large on results of orese

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP

Made from the purest vegetable offs. Universit at the Tollet and the Buth. For use in the Nursery has no equal. Sample box, containing three c BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER

BABBITT'S SALERATUS. BABBITT'S

CREAM TARTAR Warranted free from all impurities. The least can rely upon it. Trial package sent free as result 75 conts.

BABBITT'S POTASH. A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength ommon potash. Sample sent free on receipt of

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations. For Sale by all Dealers.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE

BREAKFAST, LUNCH, AND TRAVELERS

Defies all Honest Competition. Sold by all Leading Grocers. HAIR GOODS.

PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
The best place in Chicago for Bay
Gooda, wholesale or retail, improve
Goosamer Wayes a specialty. 4 Horree, or 270 W. Madisou-se, Castlewafree. MISS, HATTIE M. HULL Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sest C. O. D. seywhers.
Sole agent for the "MULTHORM."
Wigs made to order and warranded
Wigs made to order and warranded
Son W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

CANDY the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 20 and apward at 25. 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Conference, Calcago. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wahash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 9.30 a. m.,

When we shall close out our Winter Goods, in addition to extra lines of fine and desirable goods, Rubber Goods with large discounts, Sucker Boots in full variety.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-rt. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Butters & Co.'s Regular Trade Sale, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, WOOL ENS, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc., THURSDAY JAN. 31, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A LA At their salesroom, 174 East Randolph-st. By C. E. RADDIN & CO,

Anctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, LARGE DRY GOODS SALE Clothing, Woolens, Embroideries, Laces, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Silks, siery, Carpets, and Notions. ALSO

A Splendid Line Seasonable Clothing The entire stock of a Merchant Tailor.
Sales at 10 o'clock sharp.
C. E. RADDIN 2 00. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. 84 and 80 Randolph-st.

We shall sell at half-past 9 o'clock this morning a full Parlor and Chamber Sets, Purniture of all kinds, Carpets, misfit and second-hand, New and second-hand Cook and Heating Stores, sether with a full stock of second-hand Heating Goods and General Merchandise.

By T. E. STACY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 10 a. m.

Bank Fixtures, Desks, Counters, Ma.
At German-American Bank, corner of Findson, et.
Washington, et.
Fire sales of all kinds of property made
Mortgages foreclosed. T. E. STACY, Account

VOLUME

FIRE

Cash Capit Surplus as Gross Asse

On and a SURANCE CO GEO. R. CRA EDWA

FOR

TRIBUNE

DESTRABLE

Apply to

FOR

TOR

COAL OFFIC No. 1 West Inquire of TO E First-class dwelling, quire at No. 91 Calumet

OCEAN BI AMERIC Philadelphia The only transatiantic in can Flag. Sailing every T and Wednesday from Live

RED ST. W. E. LAWRENCE, M. STATE NEW YORK TO GLASGO BELFAST, AND STATE OF INDIANA..... First cabin \$55 and \$70.
tions. Return tickets at round Cabin, \$40. Return tickets at read \$25. Apply to AUST eral Agents.

NATIONAL LINE New York to Queen CANADA. Cabin, \$30 to \$70, curr for £1 upward issued at ve P. B. LAR

Great Western From New York to I
CORNWALL, Williams...
SOMERSET. Stamper...
Cabin passage, \$30, Security
Steerage, \$30, Return To
paid Stoerage certificate
WHITE, 97 Clark-st., Mis 9. North

ANCHOR LINE ETHIOPIA, Feb. 2, 6 at BOLIVIA, Feb. 9, 10 at New York to Glaspow, ELYSIA... Feb. 13, 6 a m Cabins, 855 to 870. Excu Second cabin, 4 HENDERSON Base

CUNARD Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply of Company's Clark and Randolph-ste
P. H. DU VERNET. MANANSE, OPTIC

Pine Spectac es suited cipies. Opera and Fiel scopes, Barometers. de. The Woman's State 273 THIRTI

The Woman's Free D mastitution is open every 11 to 1 o'clock for the gr of Women.